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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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TIMOTHY HAY MOVEMENT HAS BEEN ABOUT NORMAL

Price Levels for Alfalfa Slightly Above Last Year—Demand for All Hays Still Somewhat Limited.

That the 1922 hay crop is moving at prices slightly below last year's level is shown by a survey of the hay market situation just completed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

On Oct. 1, 1921, the average price of No. 1 timothy at the principal markets was $22.50 per ton, while on Oct. 1 this year the average price at the same markets was only about $21 per ton or $1.50 lower than at the corresponding time last year. Prairie hay was about 50¢ per ton lower on the average, No. 1 Upland at the principal prairie markets bringing about $14 per ton. Alfalfa, however, was selling at prices slightly above last year's level, No. 1 alfalfa selling on an average of $21.50 at the principal alfalfa markets.

TAME HAY CROP LARGER.

According to the Sept. 1 estimate of the tame hay crop, the 1922 crop was a little over 11,000,000 tons larger than the 1921 crop. This increase appears to be reflected in the amount to be marketed during the current year, as shown in the table accompanying this article. Dealers estimate that there will be about 25%–30% more timothy hay to be marketed this year than last, with about the same increase in the percentage of clover. Of prairie and alfalfa hay, however, according to the estimates of the various dealers, there will be a smaller marketable surplus. It is estimated that in the principal alfalfa producing States the marketable surplus will be only about 85%–90% of the amount marketed in 1921, and in the principal prairie producing States the amount will probably not be more than about 90% of the amount marketed last year.

Compared with last year the movement of timothy hay is about normal as shown in the accompanying table. About 15% of the marketable surplus has been disposed of to date compared with 17% at the corresponding time last year. Taking into consideration the increase in the marketable surplus this indicates that practically the same amount has been marketed as up to Sept. 15, 1921.

The clover surplus, however, had moved very lightly to Oct. 1, and it is generally estimated that only about 10% had been sold ranging from 5% in Iowa, Michigan, and New York, to 15% in Indiana and Illinois, and 20% in Missouri. Relatively, therefore, but a small amount of clover has been marketed, taking into consideration that the surplus to be marketed is from 25%–30% larger than last year.

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MILLET SEED PRODUCTION MUCH LESS THAN IN 1921

Acreage Reduced Considerably Because of Low Prices—Yields Reduced in Many Places by Drought.

The production of millet seed is believed to be much less than that of last year, largely because of a considerable reduction in acreage in important producing sections. The low prices paid for last year's crop discouraged growers from saving a seed crop this year.

Drought and hot weather materially reduced the acreage and yield per acre in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, and the Dakotas. Chinch bugs damaged the crop in several counties of northeastern Kansas. Weather conditions were better in Missouri, Tennessee, Illinois, and Iowa.

GOLDEN MILLET YIELDS CUT.

The production of golden millet in Tennessee is estimated to be somewhat less than that of last year, the seed being a little light in weight but bright. In northeastern and northwestern Kansas the acreage and yield per acre were smaller, and the production probably will be less than one-half that of 1921. In western Nebraska the acreage of golden millet was greatly reduced and the yield much less than last year. Portions of western Oklahoma were exceedingly dry, and many of the millet fields hardly grew high enough to cut for hay.

Most reports from Missouri indicate that the acreage and yield per acre will be fully equal to 1921. In northeastern Missouri considerable seed was sown after the flood of July 8, and some of it was not ready to be harvested by the end of September. The production in central Illinois will be approximately the same as last year. The yield per acre of golden millet in southern Iowa is expected to be equal to that of last year, but the acreage was decreased somewhat.

In the broom corn millet producing sections of Colorado and the Dakotas drought cut down the yield per acre materially. In northeastern Colorado the yield is estimated at 25%–50% less than last year but the acreage was about the same. The production of the Early Fortune variety of broom corn millet in southeastern North Dakota

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Live Stock and Meats

CORN-FED STEERS REGISTER GAINS; GRASS CATTLE LOWER

Fluctuations Recorded in Prices of Best Light Hogs—Market for Fat Lambs Weakens.

The scarcity of highly finished corn-fed beef steers became more pronounced during the week ending Sept. 30. At the same time liquidation of short feds increased, but buyers neglected the latter in seeking cattle of thick flesh. Both advances and declines, therefore, naturally resulted. Scoring a $12 top at Chicago early in the week, matured beef steers later tilted that price to $12.25. Long-fed yearlings reached $12 and mixed yearling steers and heifers sold upward to $11.75, near choice to prime corn-fed steers of all weights reflecting gains of 25¢ generally.

Li beral supplies of both short-fed, native bullocks and western grassers weakened the position of each other. The decline in prices of the lower grades was lessened by insistent country demand for stockers and feeders, but downturns of 25¢ were registered on medium and low grades of native steers at Chicago, where westerns lost largely 10¢–15¢. This two-way trend was ge neral at other large market centers.

BEST HOGS UP TO $10.75.

Expansion early in the week in the spread of hog prices was unseasonal and suggested subnormal marketings of spring-crop hogs. This in itself gave at least a hint that finishers plan to utilize their corn for conversion into pork rather than market the grain. Under light supplies and an active demand, best light hogs advanced to $10.75 at the week's high time, but subsequent price recessions carried the top down to $10.55 at the week end, with few above $10.40.

Fat lambs declined largely 25¢. Their position, as well as that of heavy sheep, was weakened by higher temperatures, declines in the dressed product, and some importations of Argentine and New Zealand frozen carcasses as well as dressed lamb from Canada. Finishers, evidently keeping before them the short spring lamb crop on the range sought feeders so urgently that such lambs advanced largely 25¢. The scramble for feeding lambs assumed almost country-wide proportions. Michigan finishers paid upward to $14.65 at Chicago for choice feeder lambs and bought liberally at $14.25–$14.40. In the range section the call for feeding stock was also insistent and Pacific coast finishers are invading Utah and more northern range States for supplies.

The recent strong to higher trend in wool prices added a bullish tone to the sheep industry in general. Widely distributed demand for stocker and feeder cattle generally and for stock pigs at St. Paul and Kansas City exemplified the confident attitude of farmers and finishers toward all phases of the livestock industry.

Receipts at 10 large markets during the week were approximately 337,000 cattle, 480,000 hogs, and 319,000 sheep, compared with 317,018 cattle, 414,799 hogs, and 285,721 sheep a week earlier, and 241,776 cattle, 439,637 hogs, and 416,194 sheep during the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—Bulk of the native beef steers at Chicago sold at $9.50–$11. The small number of steers selling above $11.50 pictured the comparative scarcity of long-feds in corn belt feed lots, a scarcity also illustrated by the meager supply of choice dressed beef procured after combing the week's offerings at market centers. Relatively high hoof prices having made for liberal margins of profits to feeders on practically all grades recently, the liquidation of steers fed 30 to 90 days was marked. Many finishers, after marketing fat steers took thin steers back to their stubble fields and feed lots for a short turn. Reciepts at Chicago included approximately 16,000 grassers from the range States and Canada, the bulk of which sold at $7–$7.75. A few heavy steers commanded $8–$8.75, and one load from Montana reached $9.10. Common range steers sold for slaughter downward to $6 and below, feeder dealers taking ill-bred Canadian steers downward to $5.

Offerings of grass steers at Kansas City and Omaha were liberal and sold mostly at $6–$7.75. A number of matured native beef steers brought $12 at Chicago, average weights ranging from 1,314–1,597 lbs. The load which brought $12.25 was selected as feeders from a show herd and averaged 1,215 lbs. when sold for slaughter. Several loads were good enough to sell at $11.75–$11.95, but many short-feds fell within the $9.50–$10.50 range. Rather rough but weighty steers which had been fed some grain in the Mineral Point, Wis., blue grass district, sold at $10, plainer kinds descending to $8.25, around which price a liberal supply of native grassers was absorbed. Very common kinds sold for slaughter downward to $7 and below. Kansas grassers cashed from $8.10 downward with some plain light Texans suitable for a low grade of carcass beef bringing $6.75. The average price of native beef steers at Chicago for the first four days of the week was $10.

Finishers were able to get few steers of decent breeding under $6 at most markets. A few fleshy feeders sold at $8.50–$8.75 at Kansas City, and reached the inside figure at Chicago where the bulk turned at $6.50–$7.50. Common stockers sold downward to around $4.25 at most markets, inferior light offerings descending to $3.75 at East St.

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BETTER GRADES OF MEATS ON A GENERALLY HIGHER BASIS

Lamb and Poorer Grades of Other Meats Sold at Lower Prices—Receipts Were Normal

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

The demand for fresh meats during the week ending Sept. 29 was somewhat lighter than for the preceding week. Receipts were normal, and practically no meats were in poor condition when unloaded. This was a decided improvement over conditions prevailing during recent weeks. Good and choice grades of beef and veal, good mutton, and most pork loins sold on a firm to higher basis, while lamb and the poorer grades of other meats were weak. Although trade was slow, the market generally appeared in a healthy condition.

Beef.—Total supplies of steer beef were ample, although the scarcity of good and choice grades, hardly sufficient for the demand, put prices of such grades on a strong to higher basis. At New York medium and common grades of steers accumulated and sold sharply lower by the end of the week. At other eastern markets and Chicago, where the demand for these grades was also limited, prices showed little change. This condition was due in part to the demand for forequarters and to the substitution of poorer grades as prices on better kinds advanced.

GOOD COWS SCARCE.

Good cows were scarce and sold readily at firm to higher prices, while other grades sold slowly despite slight receipts. Heifers of desirable weight and quality sold in line with steers of similar grade at Chicago.

Compared with the close of the preceding week, steers were steady to $1 higher at Boston, choice grade steady with others unevenly 50¢–$2 lower at New York, better grades 50¢–$1.50 higher and others steady to 50¢ higher at Philadelphia, and all grades steady to 50¢ higher at Chicago. Cows closed $1–$1.50 higher at Boston, 50¢–$1 higher at New York, and unchanged elsewhere. Receipts of bulls were light, and prices showed only slight fluctuations. Kosher beef trade was slow and toward the close of the week was affected by the Jewish holidays which occurred on Oct. 1 and 2.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	281	$9.22	260	$9.35	255	$9.35	257	$9.33	259	$9.25	264	$9.14	263	$9.29	265	$9.01	259	$7.25
E. St. Louis	184	10.54	185	10.44	182	10.32	180	10.29	183	10.07	178	10.04	183	10.31	191	9.97	198	8.10
Kansas City	222	9.78	198	9.74	200	9.80	212	9.67	210	9.54	198	9.71	207	9.71	214	9.11	213	7.46
Omaha	287	8.83	295	8.76	291	8.79	291	8.59	295	8.55	283	8.60	291	8.69	290	8.22	294	6.55
S. St. Joseph	247	9.18	237	9.46	236	9.38	241	9.22	234	9.09	216	9.37	236	9.29	243	8.92	.....	.....
S. St. Paul	263	8.76	228	9.21	232	9.01	222	8.92	231	8.80	236	8.91	233	8.95	238	8.71	240	6.86

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1922.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	92,229	25,329	66,900	127,769	18,207	109,562	84,115	27,745	56,370
Denver [1]	17,706	11,121	2,945	4,955	90	5,628	74,878	60,084	4,907
East St. Louis	58,351	31,204	23,139	78,314	32,951	36,208	13,892	1,433	11,895
Fort Worth	33,641	12,083	17,797	6,725	1,263	4,991	9,498	6,187	1,118
Indianapolis	13,013	7,715	4,974	48,852	23,499	23,776	6,005	3,526	2,318
Kansas City	108,223	62,308	38,954	35,249	10,970	29,808	44,245	22,181	26,612
Oklahoma City	12,775	6,367	6,727	6,021	1,228	5,568	423	30	307
Omaha	56,482	34,174	22,308	44,344	5,279	39,065	90,201	45,239	44,962
St. Joseph [1]	23,568	10,705	11,799	38,451	5,213	33,054	17,129	6,806	12,668
St. Paul	38,632	18,638	17,460	38,962	4,975	31,503	20,819	6,253	9,956
Sioux City	24,264	13,598	5,356	27,702	10,171	15,768	7,250	2,336	4,436
Wichita [1]	11,506	7,646	3,363	7,455	338	6,976	798	605	233
Total	490,390	240,888	221,722	464,799	114,184	341,907	369,253	182,423	175,782
Previous week	457,249	228,847	202,270	394,583	109,739	286,502	310,727	150,248	152,027

[1] Week ending Friday, Sept. 29.

Prices held fairly steady except at New York, where declines of $2–$3 were registered.

Veal.—Receipts of veal at eastern markets were slightly higher than for the previous week, and prices showed a wide range. There was an active demand for good and choice grades, while other grades were draggy. Receipts were mostly medium and common kinds. At Chicago the sharp advance of the previous week attracted large shipments, including country-dressed veal, and prices sagged after midweek. At that market poorer grades were in greatest supply and found only a limited outlet. Boston was steady, New York steady to $1 higher on good and choice and weak to $1 lower on the other grades. Philadelphia was steady to $1 higher, and Chicago weak to $1 lower for the week.

Lamb.—A falling off in the demand rather than any marked increase in supplies was responsible for weakness in the lamb market. The supply of all grades was ample, but buyers refused to support the market when prices went above certain limits, and some accumulation resulted. At eastern markets fresh Canadian lamb was offered freely at prices slightly under domestic lamb of similar grade. A small number of frozen New Zealand and Argentine lambs was also on sale, but the demand for them was limited, bulk of sales ranging $20–$22 at New York. Prices at the close were weak to $1 lower at Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, and $1–$2 lower at New York.

Mutton.—In contrast with lamb, mutton prices were well sustained during the week, desirable kinds closing strong. There was a fair proportion of desirable handy-weight kinds which sold readily. Fat heavy mutton was harder to sell but except where it showed extreme finish the demand was sufficient to maintain a steady market. Some choice light wether mutton brought $20–$24 at New York. Chicago closed about steady and other markets steady to $1 higher, with good grade carrying the advance.

Pork.—Though Monday's opening prices on fresh pork were not held throughout the week, prices generally were strong to higher. Ten to 12-lb. loins sold more readily than the 8 to 10-lb. average, due largely to the price differentials. This resulted toward the week end, in a decline of around $1 per 100 lbs. in light loin prices. Frozen loins were offered freely, light and medium weight loins of this kind selling at $20–$24 per 100 lbs. with a few sales up more. Compared with the close of the preceding week, loins were $1–$2 higher with some sales $3 higher at Boston, $1–$2 higher at New York, steady to $1 higher at Philadelphia, and steady to firm at Chicago.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Sept. 29.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 1.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$22.00-23.00	$22.00-23.00	$22.00-23.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	14.00-16.00	13.00-16.50	14.00-16.75
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	28.00-29.00	27.00-29.00	27.00-28.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	33.00-36.00	33.00-36.00	34.00-36.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	16.25-17.00	16.25-17.00	15.50-16.25
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	12.25-13.25	13.00-13.25	13.00-14.00
Purelard, tierces	13.00-14.00	12.75-13.75	12.50-13.75
Compound lard, tierces	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.50	12.00-13.00

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,001 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$11.25-12.55	$10.75-11.90	$10.50-11.90	$10.75-11.75	$10.75-11.90	.....
Good	9.10-11.25	9.85-10.75	8.50-10.50	8.65-10.65	9.00-10.75	.....
Medium	7.50- 9.10	7.25- 9.85	6.85- 8.50	7.25- 8.65	6.85- 9.00	$7.00- 8.50
Common	6.00- 7.50	5.25- 7.25	5.15- 6.85	5.25- 7.25	5.15- 6.85	5.25- 7.00
Light weight (1,000 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	11.10-12.50	10.65-11.90	10.25-11.50	10.65-11.65	10.65-11.80	.....
Good	9.10-11.10	9.65-10.65	8.10-10.25	8.40-10.65	8.65-10.65	.....
Medium	7.50- 9.10	7.00- 9.65	6.40- 8.10	7.00- 8.40	6.25- 8.65	7.00- 8.25
Common	5.85- 7.50	4.60- 7.00	4.35- 6.40	5.00- 7.00	4.35- 6.25	5.00- 7.00
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	4.75- 9.25	3.50-10.25	4.25- 9.25	4.50- 9.25	4.35- 9.15	3.75- 8.25
Cows, common-choice	3.75- 8.25	3.50- 6.50	3.50- 6.50	3.75- 7.25	3.75- 7.50	3.25- 7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.65- 6.25	3.25- 6.50	3.00- 5.00	3.25- 6.25	3.25- 5.75	3.00- 5.50
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.75- 3.65	2.00- 8.50	2.10- 3.50	2.25- 3.75	2.50- 3.75	2.25- 3.25
Canner steers	3.50- 4.50	3.00- 4.00	2.75- 3.75	2.50- 4.00	.....	2.75- 4.00
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	9.25-12.25	6.50-10.50	6.50-10.50	8.50-11.00	7.00-10.00	5.00-10.25
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.50- 6.50	3.50- 6.75	3.50- 7.00	5.50- 8.50	4.00- 8.25	3.50- 7.00
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. common-choice	5.75- 8.25	5.25- 7.50	5.25- 8.10	6.00- 8.40	5.50- 8.00	4.50- 7.50
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.75- 7.75	5.00- 7.50	5.10- 8.00	5.75- 8.25	5.00- 8.00	4.00- 7.50
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.25- 7.50	3.50- 7.25	4.15- 7.75	5.00- 8.00	4.00- 7.25	3.50- 7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.50- 5.25	2.75- 5.00	3.00- 6.00	3.50- 5.25	3.25- 6.00	2.50- 5.00
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	6.25- 7.00	6.75- 7.50	6.75- 7.75	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.00- 6.25	4.00- 6.50	5.00- 6.75	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	10.10	9.95	9.80	10.15	9.90	9.50
Bulk of sales	7.70-10.00	9.65- 9.90	9.15- 9.75	7.60-10.10	7.50- 9.75	7.25- 9.50
Heavy wt. (251 lbs. up), common-choice	8.75- 9.90	9.65- 9.95	9.05- 9.70	8.50- 9.75	8.25- 9.60	8.25- 9.25
Med. wt. (201-250 lbs.), common-choice	9.65-10.10	9.75- 9.95	9.10- 9.80	9.15-10.15	8.90- 9.90	8.75- 9.50
Lt. wt. (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	9.60-10.00	9.25- 9.90	9.15- 9.75	9.90-10.15	9.15- 9.75	9.25- 9.50
Lt. lts. (131-150 lbs.), common-choice	9.35- 9.75	9.00- 9.80	9.00- 9.45	.....	.....	9.25- 9.50
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.50- 8.30	7.75- 8.25	7.50- 8.00	7.60- 8.25	7.50- 7.75	7.25- 8.00
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	7.00- 7.60	7.50- 7.75	7.00- 7.50	7.40- 7.75	7.25- 7.50	7.00- 7.25
Pigs (150 lbs. down)	8.50- 9.25	8.75- 9.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.50- 9.25	8.90- 9.65	8.00- 9.00	.....	9.00- 9.25
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	12.50-14.40	10.75-14.00	12.00-14.00	12.25-13.90	12.75-14.25	11.75-13.25
Culls and common	8.50-12.25	6.50-10.75	8.00-11.75	8.25-12.00	8.00-12.75	7.00-11.50
Feeding lambs	13.50-14.75	.....	11.75-13.35	12.00-13.50	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	8.75-12.25	7.50-11.25	8.25-11.00	8.75-10.75	8.00-11.00	8.00-11.00
Wethers, medium-prime	6.25- 8.75	6.00- 8.00	6.25- 7.75	5.75- 7.75	5.75- 7.75	5.00- 8.00
Ewes:						
Medium, good, and choice	3.50- 6.75	3.00- 6.00	4.25- 6.50	3.25- 6.00	3.50- 6.85	3.00- 6.00
Culls and common	2.00- 3.75	1.50- 3.00	1.50- 4.25	1.50- 3.00	1.50- 3.50	1.50- 3.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings	4.50-11.50	5.00- 7.75	5.50- 9.00	5.50-10.50	.....	4.50- 9.00
Feeding ewes	.....	.....	.....	4.00- 5.50	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Oct. 3.	Sept. 26.	Sept. 5.	Oct. 3.	Sept. 26.	Sept. 5.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$17.50-18.00	$18.00-18.50	$16.00-16.50	$19.00-20.00	$19.00-20.00	$17.50-18.00
Good	16.00-17.00	16.50-17.50	15.00-16.00	17.00-18.00	17.50-18.50	16.00-17.00
Medium	14.00-15.00	14.00-16.00	13.50-14.50	11.00-15.00	13.00-16.00	13.00-15.00
Common	10.00-12.00	10.00-14.00	9.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	11.00-12.00	10.00-12.00
Cows—						
Good	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	13.00-15.00	11.00-12.00
Medium	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	9.50-10.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-12.00	9.00-10.00
Common	7.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.50	7.00- 9.50	8.00- 9.00	8.50-10.00	.....
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00-12.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00
Common	6.00- 6.50	6.75- 7.25	6.25- 6.50	6.75- 7.25	7.00- 7.25	7.00- 8.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	19.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	19.00-21.00	21.00-23.00	21.00-24.00	19.00-21.00
Good	17.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-19.00	18.00-20.00	15.00-18.00
Medium	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	13.00-15.00	13.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	13.00-14.00
Common	10.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	11.00-13.00	10.00-12.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	28.00-29.00	29.00-31.00	26.00-28.00	29.00-30.00	30.00-31.00	26.00-28.00
10-12 lbs. average	27.00-28.00	27.00-29.00	24.00-25.00	27.00-29.00	28.00-29.00	24.00-26.00
12-14 lbs. average	23.00-25.00	23.00-25.00	20.00-21.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-26.00	19.00-23.00
14-16 lbs. average	19.00-21.00	19.00-21.00	18.00-19.00	19.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	16.00-18.00
16 lbs. and over	16.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	15.00-17.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	14.00-15.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	13.50-14.50	16.00-	16.00-18.00	15.00-16.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	12.50-13.00	12.50-13.00	12.00-12.50	14.00-14.50	14.00-15.00	12.50-14.00
6-8 lbs. average	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.50	13.00-14.00	14.00-14.50	.....
Butts—						
Boston style	17.50-19.00	17.50-19.50	16.50-17.50	18.00-20.00	18.00-21.00	17.00-19.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	28.00-29.00	29.00-30.00	26.00-27.00	27.00-28.00	30.00-31.00	26.00-28.00
Good	27.00-28.00	26.00-28.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-26.00	27.00-29.00	23.00-24.00
Medium	24.00-26.00	24.00-26.00	21.00-23.00	22.00-24.00	24.00-26.00	22.00-23.00
Common	16.00-20.00	16.00-20.00	15.00-18.00	16.00-20.00	19.00-22.00	14.00-22.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00-16.00	15.00-17.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-18.00	13.00-15.50
Medium	10.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	10.00-12.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00
Common	7.00- 9.00	7.00-10.00	6.00- 8.00	8.00-12.00	8.00-12.00	7.00-11.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 298.)

Louis. Many feeding heifers were taken from Kansas City at $4–$5, and the movement of feeding cows at $3.50–$4 was broad, as was also the call for stock calves at Omaha and Kansas City at $6–$6.50 where choice kinds reached $7.50.

Supplies of grass cows were generous and a dull and, at times, semidemoralized trade resulted. Good and choice beef cows and heifers at Chicago declined largely 25¢, few fat cows commanding $7.75–$8. Pasture cows at $4.25–$5.50 and grass heifers at $5.25–$6.25 were most numerous and showed the greatest decline. Canners held largely steady, bulk of the canner cows at Chicago selling around $3. Bulls also were generally steady, a price spread of $4–$4.25 taking the bulk of the desirable sausage bulls. A few extremely heavy but choice beef bulls sold upward to $5.25, with individual yearlings at $7.50–$7.75 and above.

Higher temperatures, recent declines in the dressed product, and liberal marketings drove veal calf prices at Chicago 50¢–75¢ lower for the week. Prices at the close, when packers were taking bulk of the desirable vealers at $12.25–$12.50, stood $1.25–$1.75 under the recent high mark. Grass calves weighing 275–325 lbs. declined most, selling largely at $5.50–$6.50, according to weight and quality.

HOG PRICES RECEDE.

Hogs.—The stimulus afforded by urgent shipping orders which forced light and medium weight butcher hogs sharply higher early in the week was lacking in closing sessions, and after reaching a $10.75 top the market closed with the practical top at $10.40, 10¢–15¢ under a week earlier. Light lights finished largely 5¢–10¢ lower for the week, heavy butchers held steady, while packing sows lost 25¢–35¢. In the week-end trading the tendency toward contraction of the price range was regarded as seasonal, just as the price spread expansion early in the week was looked upon by most of the trade as a somewhat abnormal condition. At Chicago the offerings of packing sows continued to comprise a fair proportion of the receipts, but arrivals of that class gradually diminished, particularly of the extremely heavy, rough kinds, which were numerous a few weeks ago.

Although the marketing of underweights was probably heavier than a week earlier, lack of finish displayed by most of these new crop offerings suggested more of green corn and pasture diet than buyers desired and many lots were regarded with indifference. In most instances light and medium weight butchers dominated the shipping demand and butchers averaging upward to 250 lbs. sold equally as well as 180-lb. offerings, buyers disregarding the weight handicap in their search for quality. The lack of finish shown by the new crop hogs as contrasted with dry-fed butcher weights was illustrated on the closing session at Chicago when the bulk of the 170–190-lb. averages cashed at $10.25–$10.35, while 200–275-lb. butchers commanded $10.20–$10.40. Big packers were generally bearish. Domestic demand was broad while the amount of pork products sold on export account was of moderate volume. On the closing session bulk of the packing sows sold at $7.75–$8.25, some 290–325-lb. sows reaching $8.75. Pigs turned largely at $9–$9.75.

SHEEP PRICES DECLINE.

Sheep.—Contraction in demand for dressed lamb was reflected in the market for stock on foot and the week's trading witnessed the termination of price boosting activities of the fortnight previous. Over 20,000 sheep and lambs were received direct by Chicago packers during the week, the major portion of which were purchased on the Denver market, and the practical absence of shipping orders from eastern killers were additional factors which assisted in weakening values.

Week-end prices for fat lambs were mostly 25¢ lower than a week earlier. Heavy ewes showed a much greater decline. Demand for feeding lambs, however, was brisk, and prices advanced mostly 25¢. This developed a new top of $14.65 for the season at Chicago, feeders selling on practically an even basis with fat stock.

The lamb top for the week at Chicago of $14.75 was paid for natives. Packers stopped at $14.60. None passed $14.50 at the close. Bulk of the fat lambs for the week sold at $14–$14.50, cull natives generally $9–$9.50, and heavy ram lambs thrown out of loads at $10.50. Bulk of western lambs were feeders which left first hands at $14.25–$14.60, yard traders clearing the bulk of their holdings to the country at $13.90–$14.25. One double deck reached $14.65. Montana aged, feeding wethers, averaging 110 lbs., went to the country at $7, and thin, aged feeding ewes at $4 were mostly "gummers." Light, fed western yearling wethers were strong at $12.25–$12.40 for the few loads offered. Heavy ewes cashed largely at $3.50–$4, strong weights at $4.50–$5.50, and light handyweights generally around $6.50, some scoring $6.75. Handy, fed, aged wethers sold at $8–$8.25. Breeding stuff was in fair demand and native yearling ewes cashed upward from $8, the more aged kind going at $4.50–$7.50, and several loads of western yearling breeding ewes at $11.50.

Opening, Monday, Oct. 2.—The price spread in native beef steers continued to expand, strictly good and choice kinds selling rather actively at strong to higher prices, while other grades and western grassers lost 10¢–15¢. Corn-fed steers averaging 1,541 lbs. topped at $12.45, or 20¢ above the high mark of the preceding week. Long yearlings sold upward to $12.25, the bulk of native beef steers selling at $9.50–$11.25. Short-fed and "warmed-up" kinds, together with western grassers comprised the bulk of the receipts which were the heaviest of the year. Bulk of the western grassers sold to $7–$7.50, a few loads bringing $9. Buyers again hammered in between grades of beef cows and heifers. Other grades, canners, cutters, bulls, stockers and feeders were steady to weak. Veal calf prices declined 50¢–75¢.

Hogs showing quality and corn finish were in demand generally at steady prices. Less desirable grades of practically all classes, however, closed weak to 15¢ lower. The top was $10.45. Bulk of the packing sows sold at $7.75–$8.25.

An active demand for feeder lambs featured the ovine trade, finishers taking Idaho and Montana feeders at $14.75, or 10¢ higher than the feeder top the preceding week. Fat native lambs declined largely 50¢, the top standing at $13.85 to city butchers and $13.75 to packers. Choice Idaho, fat lambs from which a string of the $14.75 feeders was sorted, topped to killers at $14.40. Sheep were steady.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION DURING AUGUST, 1922.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	173,260	44,285	217,621	224	487,634
Fort Worth	27,228	31,696	5,884	25	21,056
Kansas City	114,067	42,377	74,757	160	217,193
National Stock Yards	31,645	11,660	52,894	46	85,473
Omaha	70,768	4,859	146,568	4	190,423
St. Louis	14,066	4,120	8,699	48	112,192
Sioux City	19,575	635	8,195	.....	94,116
South St. Joseph	29,379	8,075	36,618	.....	121,596
South St. Paul	29,614	34,247	39,410	.....	107,421
All other establishments	251,523	163,014	434,141	149	1,450,651
Total: August, 1922	761,125	344,968	1,023,787	656	2,887,755
August, 1921	680,419	303,796	1,236,992	201	2,530,459
8 months ending August, 1922	5,359,332	2,789,280	7,194,604	5,423	27,505,133
8 months ending August, 1921	4,897,174	2,626,022	8,540,072	3,240	26,440,048

Horses slaughtered at all establishments during August, 29. Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 131,938,359 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 30,705,473 lbs. Corresponding inspections for August, 1921: Lard, 126,034,173 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 29,823,542 lbs.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, September 29, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	11,852	209	24,667
Denver	9,369	233	27,240
East St. Louis	11,745	167	1,052
Fort Worth	3,775	145	2,057
Indianapolis	1,338	191	467
Kansas City	48,358	2,661	17,369
Oklahoma City	5,035	263	.....
Omaha	31,833	.....	42,961
St. Joseph	9,394	264	4,068
St. Paul	14,108	3,351	3,124
Sioux City	12,143	122	1,853
Wichita	4,186	277	.....
Total	163,136	7,884	124,868
Previous week	148,265	8,354	107,275
Same week last year[1]	101,677	6,840	126,922
State destination:			
Arkansas	25	.....	.....
California	816	90	.....
Colorado	5,022	143	16,501
Illinois	26,943	1,355	9,475
Indiana	6,627	191	2,181
Iowa	44,974	1,772	15,966
Kansas	11,778	140	5,433
Kentucky	314	.....	970
Louisiana	60	.....	.....
Maryland	259	360	407
Michigan	1,458	.....	10,599
Minnesota	1,041	467	2,106
Mississippi	21	.....	.....
Missouri	26,780	415	17,432
Montana	147	.....	.....
Nebraska	24,692	436	32,739
New Jersey	.....	356	.....
New York	212	1,287	4,989
North Dakota	.....	.....	219
Ohio	4,034	.....	3,983
Oklahoma	2,572	263	100
Pennsylvania	1,371	609	56
South Carolina	56	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,367	.....	910
Tennessee	50	.....	.....
Texas	1,829	.....	397
Utah	22	.....	.....
Virginia	163	.....	.....
West Virginia	95	.....	.....
Wisconsin	408	.....	405
Total	163,136	7,884	124,868

[1] Denver not included.

Dairy and Poultry

INCREASED USE OF STORAGE BUTTER A FEATURE OF WEEK

Markets Firm to Higher—Fancy Butter Somewhat Scarce—Storage Surplus Wiped Out.

The condition of the butter markets during the week ending Sept. 30 was much the same as that of the previous week. Since the receipts of fresh butter were too light to supply the demand and it was necessary to make up the deficiency from storage stocks, storage butter was thrown into the limelight as a controlling factor of the markets. The price level of the markets was influenced almost entirely by storage goods.

Advanced asking prices for storage stocks automatically turned buyers back to fresh butter, and this naturally advanced the price of the latter. At the same time any reduction in the prices asked for storage attracted enough of the fresh-butter buyers to cause a general recession of values.

UNDERGRADE MARKET IRREGULAR.

The butter markets during the entire week were steady to firm and noticeably free from violent changes in price or sentiment. The most notable change was that of added strength which resulted in small price advances. Despite the fact that receipts were slightly heavier and that quality, especially in Chicago, was improved fancy butter was scarce all week. The undergrade market was somewhat irregular. In New York and Boston a surplus of these grades caused the lower score market to show signs of weakness toward the close of the week. However, a better demand for 90 to 91 butter was noted at New York, and although at Chicago undergrades were not so firm as the top scores, they were generally well cleaned up.

The centralized car market was subject to about the same conditions as the market on so-called whole milk or gathered cream butter. Trading was not active, but fine cars scoring 90 or better were usually readily moved because of their scarcity. Accumulations of the lower grade cars were hardly burdensome but it was generally conceded that it took considerable effort to move them. Thus, viewed as a whole, the fresh butter markets were firm on top scores and ranged from easy to steady on the lower grades.

STORAGE BUTTER TAKEN FREELY.

Storage butter was freely used at prices that were also gradually advanced as the week progressed. Early in the week, 92 score was obtainable in Chicago at 37½¢–38¢ and in New York at 39½¢–40¢. Toward the close buyers found it necessary to pay ½¢–1¢ more. On 90 score storage centralized, Chicago sellers raised their asking prices from 36¢ to 36½¢. At the close of the week considerable confidence was expressed among the holders of storage goods, and instead of being eager to sell they were inclined to be indifferent about selling except at a higher price.

One interesting feature in connection with the use of storage butter is the rapid reduction in storage stocks and its effect on the whole market. Withdrawals during the week for the four markets averaged close to 500,000 lbs. daily and the excess over last year, which early in August amounted to about 11,500,000 lbs., had by Thursday of the week under review been turned into shortage.

There is no question but that the rapid movement of storage stocks is a factor of much importance in giving the markets strength. It caused more confidence and higher asking prices for storage butter, which in turn, by causing buyers to shift from storage to fresh, gave the fresh market greater strength. In fact, the improved demand for the medium scores at New York and the lower scores at Chicago was from buyers who found holders of storage butter asking more money.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	43	41	44	42½	48¾
Tuesday	43½	41	44½	43	48¾
Wednesday	43½	41½	44½	43	49
Thursday	44	41½	44½	43	49
Friday	44	42	45	43	49¾
Saturday	44	42	45	43	49¾
Average for week	43.67	41.42	44.58	42.92	49.17
Previous week	42.08	39.83	42.58	41.58	47.33
Corresponding week last year	44.08	43.46	45.00	44.67	44.87

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 Fresh Twins).	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	23½	21–21¼	23 –24	23½	20¼
Tuesday	.....	22–23	23½–24½	23¾	23
Wednesday	.....	22–23	23½–24½	23½	22½
Thursday	.....	22–23	23½–24½	23½	23
Friday	.....	22–23	23½–24½	23½	23
Saturday	.....	22–23	23½–24½	23½	22¾
Average for week	23½	22.27	23.92	23.50	22.42
Previous week	23½	21.00	23.08	24.42	20.38
Corresponding week last year	21.00	20.13	22.33	20.83	19.85

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	37½	Friday	38
Tuesday	37½	Saturday	38½
Wednesday	37½		
Thursday	37½	Average	37.75

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Sept. 30.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	10,409,365	10,416,221	10,710,039
Receipts since Jan.	517,858,074	507,448,709	448,180,161
Put into cold storage	1,100,535	949,494	1,561,618
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,980,282	3,572,908	2,565,222
Change during week	−2,879,747	−2,623,414	−1,003,604
Total holdings	56,225,967	59,105,714	57,426,751
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	4,249,014	4,530,025	3,417,635
Receipts since Jan. 1	151,740,970	147,491,956	141,117,659
Put into cold storage	1,077,062	1,006,071	1,193,333
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,034,579	1,973,232	1,840,048
Change during week	−957,517	−967,161	−646,715
Total holdings	18,008,733	18,966,250	17,006,483
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	4,410,422	4,279,462	4,180,468
Receipts since Jan. 1	140,566,290	136,155,868	125,584,081
Put into cold storage	1,742,639	1,558,459	1,763,783
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,929,375	1,606,140	1,086,169
Change during week	−186,736	−47,681	+677,614
Total holdings	18,715,475	18,902,211	18,302,642
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	183,605	175,727	208,045
Receipts since Jan. 1	14,355,845	14,172,240	13,319,676
Put into cold storage	22,440	17,464	17,305
Withdrawn from cold storage	224,431	187,359	168,660
Change during week	−201,991	−169,895	−151,365
Total holdings	4,024,748	4,226,739	3,134,054

SHARP ADVANCES REGISTERED ON COUNTRY CHEESE MARKETS

Firmness Not Shared in Principal Distributing Markets—Quality Showing Improvement.

Sharp advances featured the cheese markets during the week ending Sept. 30. On both of the Wisconsin cheese boards buying took place on Sept. 25 at prices averaging over 2¢ higher than the previous week, all styles sharing in the firmness. Although trading itself was slower at the higher prices, a fair demand and the support of advancing butter markets resulted in the advances being held very generally.

Quality of current make has been greatly improved by cooler weather and there is promise of the regular demand for October cheese later on, so that Wisconsin dealers consider the market in good shape.

CITY MARKETS NOT SO FIRM.

At Chicago and New York opinions differed regarding the country advances. Chicago dealers were free sellers all week at any reasonable offer within the range of quoted prices which would show a profit. Prevailing high quotations are not looked upon with favor, but from the way goods have cleared up there is some feeling that the high point may not have been reached yet.

At New York wholesale prices advanced, more because of higher replacement costs than for any other reason. Consumptive demand has been good, but hardly good enough in itself to have warranted the recent jump in prices. The effect of higher asking prices at New York was to check wholesale buying except for supplies necessary to take care of current needs. Buyers and sellers were about ½¢ apart in their ideas of prices all week with the result that trading was light.

Wisconsin cheese continues to make up the bulk of the business in the New York market. Held cheese is moving, but not in a large way and since the quality of current make September goods has improved there is practically no difference in price between fresh and held.

Price advances at Philadelphia and Boston served to slow up trading in those markets also, and the tendency of dealers was to move both fresh and held goods if it could be done at a profit. With prices of fresh butter where they are now, some of the trade have taken advantage of the opportunity to move cheese which was put in storage earlier in the season when prices were lower.

New Tariff Duties on Field Seeds.

The duties per pound prescribed in the new tariff act for some of the principal kinds of field seeds are: Alfalfa, red clover, and alsike clover, 4¢; white clover, 3¢; timothy and hairy vetch, 2¢; crimson clover, millet, and spring vetch, 1¢.

Packing-house products, with the exception of salted or pickled pork, were not exported in such large quantities during 1920 as during the previous year. Exports of beef and beef products decreased from 429,432,000 lbs. in 1919 to 268,317,000 lbs. in 1920, and exports of pork and pork products from 2,638,721,000 lbs. to 1,536,894,000 lbs.

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK MARKET STRENGTHENS

September Markets Supported by Good Domestic Demand and Lighter Production.

Condensed and evaporated milk markets worked to a firm position during September as a result of the decreasing seasonal production and a good demand from domestic trade. As was indicated in the August report, stocks were light on Aug. 1 compared with previous months, as well as with the previous year, and when it became apparent that this condition was carrying over into September and that production was also showing a heavy seasonal shrinkage, buying demand was stimulated and considerable activity in trading resulted. Stocks as reported by the same manufacturers on Sept. 1 this year and last indicate a decrease of about 12% in total holdings. A comparison with stocks held on Aug. 1 this year also reveals a decrease, which, however, amounts to but little more than 2%. While these figures, which are the latest statistics available, apply to the early September condition, later reports from the trade indicate that goods moved well throughout September, and that some manufacturers have been scarcely able to take care of all their orders, especially for condensed milk, the relative production of which seems to have been reduced considerably during the summer months.

PRINCIPAL DEMAND FOR EVAPORATED.

The principal demand has continued to be for evaporated goods, production of which is reported to be fully normal if war-time activity is eliminated. Increased demand for evaporated appears to have taken up all of the decrease in the demand for condensed. The classes of domestic trade which form the principal outlets for canned milk are taking evaporated in preference to condensed, and numerous plants which formerly made condensed have changed to evaporated or, in some cases, have closed. Some demand for condensed still exists on the part of the ice cream trade, although with approach of cooler weather this outlet will be narrowed. Even without this support, condensed goods are not in oversupply on account of the shortage of raw milk for manufacturing purposes.

August exports of condensed and evaporated combined amounted to a little over 11,000,000 lbs. Approximately 8,000,000 lbs. of this consisted of evaporated milk. Exports were well scattered as will be noted from the accompanying table, and except for the 2,500,000 lbs. of evaporated which went to Russia, no unusual orders appear to have been filled. Further Russian relief buying has taken place, purchases comprising from 75,000 to 80,000 cases of the best evaporated which were secured at prices ranging around $4 per case. The decrease in export trade during the first eight months this year amounted to approximately 40,000,000 lbs. Total foreign shipments from January to August, 1921, were 179,000,000 lbs. During the same period this year shipments totaled only 139,000,000 lbs.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[In thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Stocks.	Sept. 1, 1922.		Aug. 1, 1922.[1]		Sept. 1, 1921.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
CONDENSED.						
Total stocks.	20,499	17,755	21,014	22,591	32,197	27,084
Total unsold stocks.....	14,051	15,815	15,529	17,980	21,976	19,188
Total unfilled orders..	299	101	2	64	339	.....
EVAPORATED						
Total stocks.	118,242	309	117,581	660	114,181	792
Total unsold stocks.....	76,175	303	67,274	652	53,765	785
Total unfilled orders..	7,419	.....	6,193	.....	7,493	.....

Exports.	Aug., 1922.	July, 1922.	Aug., 1921.
Condensed milk....	3,220	3,387	7,557
Evaporated milk...	8,027	5,436	22,803
Total.....	11,247	8,823	30,360

[1] Revised figures, including late reports.

Prices to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5% Milk.

[Per 100 lbs.]

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.
New England.....	$1.92	$1.92	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic.....	2.00	2.02	$1.94	$1.93
South Atlantic.....	1.78	1.78	1.60	1.60
East North Central.....	1.74	1.70	1.88	1.77
West North Central.....	1.67	1.61	1.40	1.57
Western (North).....	1.74	1.74	2.05	1.79
Western (South).....	1.67	1.64	.....	.....
United States.....	1.75	1.71	1.90	1.83

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed. Case of 14-oz. cans.		Unsweetened evaporated. Case of 16-oz. cans.	
	Aug.	July.	Aug.	July.
New England.....	$5.20	$5.11	$3.89	$3.89
Middle Atlantic.....	5.21	5.13	3.91	3.90
South Atlantic.....	5.32	5.31	4.02	3.98
East North Central.....	5.39	5.28	3.82	3.78
West North Central.....	5.27	5.27	3.81	3.77
South Central.....	5.51	5.56	3.96	3.95
Western (North).....	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Western (South).....	.....	.....	4.08	3.98
United States.....	5.30	5.24	3.91	3.89

MILK POWDER REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Total stocks,[1] Sept. 1:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1921.....	288,574	1,157,684	223,567	8,861,679
1922.....	155,352	1,264,859	173,945	4,627,239
Unsold stocks,[2] Sept. 1:				
1921.....	288,574	232,168	97,881	3,863,450
1922.....	155,362	638,547	47,303	1,480,039

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.

[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During August, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

Geographic section.	Case goods.[1]		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]
New England.....	14-33	14-33	8-12	8-12
Middle Atlantic.....	14-33	14-33	7-12	7-12
South Atlantic.....	14-33	14-33	8-12	8-12
East North Central..	14-33	14-33	8-12	8-12
West North Central.	14-33	14-33	8-12	8-12
South Central.....	14-33	14-33	8-13	8-12
Northwestern.....	14-36	14-36	6-13	6-13
Southwestern.....	14-36	14-36	8-13	8-13

[1] Prices reported per pound for case goods apply to milk powder packed in 1-pound cans.

[2] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.

[3] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of Sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder 30¢–58¢ per 1-lb. can for case goods, and 24½¢–29¢ for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk 11¢–12¢ for case goods, and 3½¢–11½¢ for goods packed in barrels.

Skimmed milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 12¢ per lb. f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk During August, 1922.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
Europe:		Asia:	
France.....	29,700	China.....	938
Germany...	198,056	Hongkong..	600
Ukraine....	16,050	Japan.....	8,141
United Kingdom	9,000	Philippine Islands.....	420
North America:		Other countries	1,188
Canada.....	1,321		
Honduras...	1,369	Total exports, August, 1921..	1,598,921
Panama....	3,207	Total exports, August, 1922..	289,737
Mexico.....	4,200	Jan.–Aug. (inc.), 1921.....	5,051,111
Cuba.....	9,335	Jan.–Aug. (inc.), 1922.....	5,283,627
British Honduras	469		
South America:			
Chile.....	4,265		
Colombia...	270		
Venezuela..	1,208		

Location of Butter Inspection Offices.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture maintains a butter-inspection service on the Boston, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco markets, and at the request of shippers or other financially interested parties makes official inspection of butter offered for interstate shipment or received at important central markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

These inspections are made in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the fees charged depend on the size of the lot or the number of churnings in it. Any butter maker, shipper, or dealer may obtain a report on the quality and condition of butter shipped to these markets by requesting the department to make an inspection.

Requests should be addressed to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in these cities as follows: 402 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.; 505 City Hall Square Building, Chicago, Ill.; 204 Franklin Street, New York, N. Y.; 312 The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.; Appraisers' Building, San Francisco, Calif.; Washington, D. C.

In years when heavy potato production is general in all sections, Michigan potatoes are shipped mainly to the Central States, especially to Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois. In seasons of light production in the West, many shipments have gone from Michigan to the lower Mississippi markets of St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans. When the crop is light in the East, Michigan has shipped considerable stock into the New York and Philadelphia territory. Even in the 1921–22 season shipments to Pennsylvania were about 10% of the total shipments from Michigan.

White County, Arkansas, strawberries are shipped principally to markets north and northwest of the State because of the heavy competition from eastern producing sections. The reported destinations of 1,250 cars shipped during the past spring indicate that about 350 cars were destined primarily to St. Louis, most of them to be diverted from that point. St. Paul received about 165 cars, many of which were diverted. Kansas City took 100 cars and Chicago 72. Altogether Illinois received 145 cars of these berries, Iowa 100 cars, Michigan about 50, and Pennsylvania 40 cars, most of which went to Pittsburgh. A few shipments went as far as Massachusetts on the east and Montana on the west.

FINAL REPORT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND OLEOMARGARINE MANUFACTURED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

[Thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Product.	No. of factories reporting.	April.		May.		June.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Creamery butter	3,217	82,763	83,881	119,077	128,554	130,633	145,766
Whey butter (made from whey cream)	222	192	137	280	190	288	211
Renovated or process butter	9	788	479	325	410	399	393
American cheese:							
Whole milk	1,665	23,521	18,887	34,556	27,610	36,444	32,156
Part skim	17	115	123	176	148	181	197
Full skim	23	283	149	345	221	332	295
Swiss cheese, including block	252	776	909	3,596	2,806	4,164	3,244
Brick and Munster cheese	356	4,016	3,028	4,263	3,584	4,202	3,167
Limburger cheese	100	656	644	1,079	915	1,126	1,034
Cottage, pot and bakers cheese	315	2,430	2,673	2,839	2,615	2,566	2,483
Cream and Neufchatel cheese	30	569	699	740	755	670	725
All Italian varieties of cheese	25	374	270	563	297	331	249
All other varieties of cheese	38	520	431	575	525	575	428
Sweetened condensed milk:							
Case goods—							
Skimmed	4	480	358	344	344	365	490
Unskimmed	44	23,003	25,674	24,516	32,903	20,628	30,790
Bulk goods—							
Skimmed	84	6,995	5,996	9,858	9,822	7,899	10,491
Unskimmed	42	1,418	2,701	3,689	3,865	4,400	4,634
Unsweetened evaporated milk:							
Case goods—							
Skimmed	2	.....	54	291	107	28	68
Unskimmed	128	100,156	73,775	138,137	101,472	139,119	105,180
Bulk goods—							
Skimmed	87	6,075	4,980	7,925	6,434	8,943	7,680
Unskimmed	64	8,115	5,082	10,259	9,142	10,620	10,144
Evaporated, part or full skimmed milk, modified with foreign fat:							
Case goods	12	6,987	4,690	10,395	4,378	10,209	2,071
Bulk goods	3	514	42	718	180	1,031	186
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed)	2	278	2	200	2	223	6
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk	32	2,777	2,568	3,473	4,163	2,171	4,887
Dried or powdered buttermilk	20	580	596	883	917	942	1,321
Powdered whole milk	9	359	275	260	324	473	290
Powdered skimmed milk	48	3,350	3,855	4,562	4,938	4,506	4,835
Powdered cream	3	35	2	.....	2	20	6
Dried casein (skim milk)	69	989	471	1,141	771	839	874
Dried casein (buttermilk)	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....
Malted milk	7	1,734	1,228	1,696	1,401	1,534	1,394
Milk sugar (crude)	5	349	186	380	232	275	221
Ice cream of all kinds (thousand gallons)	2,495	10,756	10,231	16,382	17,854	22,516	22,992
Oleomargarine (uncolored):							
Animal and vegetable oil	56	9,034	7,649	7,449	8,210	5,306	7,409
Exclusively vegetable oil	67	9,676	6,054	6,020	5,102	3,290	4,471
Exclusively animal oil	3	40	.....	61	19	51	34
Oleomargarine (colored):							
Animal and vegetable oil	34	598	400	362	389	235	315
Exclusively vegetable oil	31	236	100	140	104	70	84
Exclusively animal oil	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....

NOTE.—The above statistics are based upon replies to inquiries sent to all manufacturers of dairy products in the United States in so far as it has been possible to secure a complete list.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND OLEOMARGARINE, DURING AUGUST, 1922.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Milk. Condensed.	Milk. Evaporated.	Milk. Powdered.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,000	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	492,000	29,700
Germany	104	.....	4,898	265,328	208,395	198,056
Iceland and Faroe Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,200	.....
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus Islands	.....	.....	.....	48	32,098	.....
Russia in Europe	.....	.....	.....	240	2,543,904	.....
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	12,600	89,700	.....
Ukraine	.....	.....	.....	53,646	884,148	16,050
United Kingdom	619,397	1,140	.....	96,055	1,956,446	9,000
Canada	4,938	10,766	10,548	8,814	2,898	1,321
Honduras	19,323	.....	11,160	38,943	18,872	1,369
Panama	46,691	17,120	37,529	80,337	302,359	3,207
Mexico	68,004	1,686	134,679	66,789	177,433	4,200
Newfoundland and Labrador	.....	1,800	.....	2,100	64,018	.....
Bermuda	6,228	2,720	368	6,280	34,119	48
Jamaica	9,569	7,300	43,793	20,234	5,040	.....
Trinidad and Tobago	42,800	.....	2,187	11,856	3,840	.....
Cuba	71,371	.....	58,798	978,468	147,840	9,335
Dominican Republic	24,925	2,800	4,180	25,217	3,638	.....
Haiti	53,232	1,000	5,122	2,196	704	78
Argentina	.....	.....	2,254	49,670	9,600	.....
British Guiana	29,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	44,030	.....	2,309	1,590	177,220	.....
British India	.....	.....	750	27,100	24,450	.....
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	.....	243,600	136,380	.....
China	28,485	.....	16,296	399,220	109,503	938
Dutch East Indies, except Java and Madura	.....	.....	.....	23,275	38,160	.....
Hongkong	336	.....	5,036	215,700	37,878	600
Japan	11,820	.....	1,586	225,284	22,557	8,141
Philippine Islands	28,210	.....	6,505	115,400	225,004	420
British South Africa	.....	.....	.....	100,600	23,180	.....
Other countries	60,518	11,485	29,802	149,593	129,947	7,274
Total:						
August, 1922	1,169,181	57,817	377,800	3,220,183	8,026,531	289,737
August, 1921	435,489	153,875	428,166	7,556,763	22,802,953	1,598,921
January-August, 1922	8,411,144	1,121,778	3,724,533	41,612,040	97,415,875	5,283,627
January-August, 1921	6,260,466	2,501,661	9,912,962	62,659,539	116,409,527	5,051,111

Bulletin on the Test Weight of Grain.

To determine the "test weight per bushel" under the United States grain standards act, the apparatus used must be extremely accurate. Inaccuracies in making the determination may be the result of not adhering strictly to the method prescribed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture or to defects in the standard apparatus. Those due to the first cause may be eliminated only by care on the part of the person making the tests. To eliminate those due to apparatus that has become inaccurate the department has devised methods and equipment for testing the machine used for getting the "test weight per bushel."

In Department Bulletin 1065, "The Test Weight of Grain: A Simple Method of Determining the Accuracy of the Testing Apparatus," the method and the apparatus are clearly described. A copy of the bulletin may be obtained free upon application to the department at Washington, D. C.

Any office of Federal grain supervision will gladly test any apparatus for accuracy, or arrange to have it tested free of charge.

Exports of butter to the United Kingdom decreased from 22,250,000 lbs. in 1918 to 21,817,613 in 1920, and exports to Belgium increased in the same period from 40,000 lbs. to 5,214,000 lbs.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN AND CURED FISH, SEPTEMBER 15, 1922.

[Thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Species.	Total holdings Aug. 15, 1921.	Total holdings Sept. 15, 1921.	Total holdings Aug. 15, 1922.	Frozen since Aug. 15, 1922.	Total holdings Sept. 15, 1922.[1]
FROZEN FISH.					
Bluefish	282	442	217	185	412
Butterfish	255	422	271	88	331
Catfish	(4)	(4)	226	8	223
Ciscoes	4,444	5,839	2,785	2,823	4,721
Ciscoes (tullibees)	(2)	(2)	1,108	55	1,207
Cod, haddock, hake, pollack	1,878	1,865	402	61	400
Croakers	331	338	37	10	22
Flounders	(4)	(4)	253	37	261
Halibut	7,693	9,129	4,835	1,261	6,287
Herring, sea	3,715	3,870	1,585	398	1,880
Lake trout	991	1,053	497	57	426
Mackerel	1,696	1,603	2,847	355	2,983
Pike perches and pike or pickerel	(4)	(4)	310	31	302
Sablefish	600	977	527	165	610
Salmon:					
Silver and fall	1,390	1,856	969	938	1,976
Steelhead trout	(3)	(3)	492	122	621
All other	3,419	5,177	1,795	2,287	4,389
Scup (porgies)	(4)	(4)	1,994	94	2,056
Shad and shad roe	370	392	317	18	337
Shellfish	(4)	(4)	207	64	195
Smelts, eulachon, etc	272	335	332	10	334
Squeteagues or "seatrout"	1,640	1,751	179	303	439
Squid	3,177	3,017	1,038	1	881
Sturgeon or spoonbill cat	(4)	(4)	320	73	389
Suckers	(4)	(4)	14	.....	8
Whitefish	1,587	1,782	1,444	280	1,756
Whiting	4,974	5,258	3,786	382	4,010
Miscellaneous	8,717	9,363	3,440	719	3,340
Total	47,431	54,469	32,227	10,825	40,796
CURED FISH.					
Herring	11,913	16,207	15,921	.....	25,141
Mild cured salmon	6,165	6,855	5,988	.....	7,397

[1] The quantities in this column include fish frozen when imported which do not appear in the fourth column.

[2] Ciscoes were combined under one heading prior to Jan. 15, 1922.

[3] Steelhead trout were included with salmon (all other) prior to Jan. 15, 1922.

[4] Catfish, flounders, pike perches, and pike or pickerel, scup, shellfish, sturgeon or spoonbill cat, and suckers were included with miscellaneous frozen fish prior to July 15, 1922.

Fruits and Vegetables

MARKETS AGAIN FEATURED BY CONTINUED HEAVY SHIPMENTS

Potato Prices Lower—Other Leading Lines Hold Fairly Steady—Winter Apples Moving.

The heavy and increasing general supply of produce was a striking feature of the fruit and vegetable markets during the last week of September. The season's movement is fully 45,000 cars ahead of last year despite the car shortage reported in some shipping districts.

Potatoes, apples, and grapes comprised two-thirds of the week's fruit and vegetable shipments. About 100 carloads of potatoes arrived at Chicago daily, and New York and Chicago each received over 400 cars of apples during the week. Movement of produce usually continues very heavy through October.

Prices have held as steady as could be expected under liberal supplies, both carlot and local. Potatoes continued weak, declining 5¢–25¢, and peaches also ranged lower in most markets. Both the apple and onion markets showed a slightly stronger tone.

THE POTATO MARKET POSITION.

Potatoes.—As the peak of the shipping season draws near, the potato market is in process of adjustment to the supply, present and in prospect. Actual market receipts of potatoes have been only a little more than for the early period of 1921. The main late shipping States as a group have sent fewer carloads this season, but a gain of 5,000 cars from the intermediate State of New Jersey has nearly made up the difference. Movement around the first of October was in lighter volume than for the same weeks last year when the peak of over 11,000 cars was reached the second week in October, and an average of about 10,000 cars ruled for several weeks in September and October. The heaviest week's movement thus far this season falls below 8,000 cars. Since the total recent carload supplies have not been much greater than a year ago, the lower prices may be explained in part by the great abundance of local stock. Growers do not seem inclined to hold back shipments, except in sections where prices are thought hardly to justify the risks of consignment.

The season's downward trend of prices in midwestern markets as represented by Chicago is shown by the following table, while New York and eastern markets started lower but have held more nearly steady. Carload arrivals for Chicago and New York were generally less, week by week, than in 1921.

Arrivals and Jobbing Prices of Potatoes During September, 1921 and 1922.

(NORTHERN ROUND WHITES AND NEW JERSEY GIANTS.)

Period.	Prices per 100 lbs.		Carlot arrivals.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
CHICAGO.				
1st week	$1.25–$1.45	$2.45–$2.60	470	249
2d week	.90– 1.30	2.90– 3.00	442	474
3d week	1.25– 1.70	2.45– 2.85	255	477
4th week	1.10– 1.40	2.35– 2.50	579	416
Week ending Oct. 2.	.75– 1.10	2.00– 2.15	657	701
NEW YORK.				
1st week	$0.85–$0.90	$1.75–$2.15	181	267
2d week	.85– .90	2.15– 2.25	279	254
3d week	.65– .75	1.85– 2.15	362	341
4th week	.85– .95	1.85– 2.00	279	321
Week ending Oct. 2.	.80– .90	2.10– 2.25	366	423

The comparatively low prices this season seem to be the result of local small-lot supplies. The city markets are drawn upon heavily by the surrounding cities and towns in years of local shortage, but much less so when local crops are large. In comparing New York and Chicago prices the fact should be taken into consideration that New Jersey Giants, the heaviest feature of the eastern supply in September, have sold about 25¢ below Maine Round Whites in the same markets.

To compare briefly the early part of the last three main-crop potato seasons: 1920 was a year of heavy production with light early shipments, followed by heavier movement and declining prices, while 1921 was a season of shortage in some sections with heavy early movement at moderate prices, and 1922 has been a season of heavy general production, active movement, and comparatively low prices throughout.

A falling off in condition or yield of some leading eastern or northern producing region would seem to offer the main probability of price recovery. Because of the increase in population the country is able to consume a crop from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 bus. larger each season, and the estimated production this season is only about 4 bus. per capita compared with 4.3 bus. per capita in 1917, the record crop year.

WINTER APPLES BEGIN.

Apples.—Prices of winter apples are beginning to be quoted in some markets and in producing sections. Best grades of Greenings sell by the carload at $2.50–$3 per bbl. in western New York, while Baldwins are selling about 50¢ higher. Neither of these varieties show such a heavy yield this season as the fall varieties. Sales of Baldwins and Greenings range $3.50–$4 in New York and Philadelphia. The eastern apple crop seems rather poor in color, but otherwise attractive. Chicago quotes Michigan and New York Jonathans at $3.25–$4 per bbl.

Lettuce.—With New York lettuce shipments rapidly decreasing, it now looks as if the October and November supplies from that section may be less than usual. During October, 1921, New York furnished more lettuce than any other State, surpassing California by 175 cars. This fall New Jersey will be an important factor in the eastern head-lettuce situation, the total estimated production of the second crop in that State exceeding 500 cars. New Jersey's carlot movement during the last quarter of 1921 was about 400 cars, most of which went to market in November. New York's shipments during the same three months filled more than 600 cars, but most of that movement was completed by the end of October.

The crisp Iceberg lettuce from western producing sections will soon be the chief variety in the leading wholesale markets, with the possible exception of Boston. That city uses locally grown lettuce at this time of the year. California stock is in heavy general supply during the fall and winter, and there are considerable quantities of fall lettuce from the mountain districts of Colorado and from Idaho and Washington. Early lettuce from Florida usually starts moving in December.

During the 12 months ending Sept. 30, California shipped 10,300 cars of lettuce, a gain of 17% over the preceding year. The acreage has been increased this season to nearly 20,000 acres, and the estimated total production stands at more than 13,000 cars. Colorado's lettuce area is estimated at 5,000 acres, or five times as much as in 1921, and Idaho is said to have 1,800 acres compared with 400 last year. Washington has increased lettuce plantings 30% to about 1,150 acres. It is uncertain what effect this anticipated heavy production in the West will have on jobbing prices in the central and eastern markets.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Danish type *cabbage* has begun to move. It sells at $10–$11 per ton f. o. b. Sales of domestic stock in consuming markets range $14–$20, $5–$10 below last year's prices. Shipments increased to 1,205 cars. Wisconsin, New York, and Colorado shipped about two-thirds of the total. New York *cauliflower* in large crates advanced in New York City to $4.50–$5. Smaller crates ranged $2–$2.75 in other markets. New York *celery* in two-thirds crates brought $1.25–$2 in eastern markets. Full-sized crates were higher in Pittsburgh at $3–$3.25. Michigan celery in small crates sold slightly lower in midwestern cities at 50¢–$1. Shipments decreased to 175 cars.

New York and Michigan Concord *grapes* in 12-qt. baskets ranged $75–$95 per ton at shipping points and were nearly steady in wholesale consuming markets at 90¢–$1.25 per basket. Shipments increased more than 1,500 cars to 6,325. New York and middle western yellow *onions* strenghtened in leading cities to $1.50–$2 per 100-lb. sack. Shipments were heavier and filled 1,315 cars. New York and Michigan Bartlett *pears* met moderate demand in consuming centers at $1.50–$2.50 per bushel basket. New York Seckels were steady at $2–$2.25. Michigan Kieffers ranged 65¢–$1.40. Carlot shipments were still over 1,400 cars.

New York Elberta *peaches* in bushel baskets weakened in leading markets to $1–$1.75. Utah Elbertas ranged $1–$1.65. Shipments decreased to 1,074 cars, about one-third of last week's movement. New Jersey *spinach* in bushel hampers was firm in eastern cities at 75¢–$1 a bushel. Maryland stock reached $1–$1.25. Virginia yellow *sweet potatoes* declined 25¢ per bbl. in most markets. New Jersey Big Stem Jerseys were slow and dull at 75¢–$1.40 per bushel hamper and Tennessee Nancy Halls weakened in midwestern markets to 90¢–$1.25. Shipments increased, reaching a total of 1,029 cars.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Sept. 30.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Sept. 30.	Last season to Sept. 30.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed areas	1,758	3,524	753	4,503	8,110	56,314
Barreled areas	3,173	2,605	2,426	15,549	9,627	32,138
Cabbage	1,205	795	887	21,922	17,103	30,993
Cantaloupes	445	149	563	29,026	25,374	25,572
Celery	175	165	191	6,083	5,127	11,642
Grapes	6,325	4,649	4,784	22,586	20,469	37,203
Lettuce	213	335	279	19,856	16,910	18,300
Onions	1,315	823	1,030	14,098	12,325	20,777
Peaches	1,074	70	3,258	34,824	27,246	27,300
Pears	1,475	668	1,482	13,907	11,057	12,822
Potatoes:						
Sweet	1,029	709	967	5,653	5,081	19,285
White	7,884	10,694	6,553	88,129	81,867	238,230
Tomatoes	584	524	781	24,025	15,820	17,204
Vegetables, mixed	412	320	399	15,043	12,115	15,566
Waterm'l'ns	119	114	220	45,526	46,360	46,463
Total	27,186	26,144	24,573	360,730	314,591	609,809

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites, U. S. Grade No. 1—Per 100 lbs.

Market.	Week's carlot arrivals.	This season. Oct. 2.	This season. Sept. 25.	One year ago.
New York	366	[1] $0.85–0.90	[1] $0.95–1.05	[1] $1.80–1.95
Boston	175	1.10–1.15	1.15–1.25	1.75–1.85
Philadelphia	142	[1] 1.15–1.20	[1] 1.25	[1] 2.00–2.15
Baltimore	57	1.15–1.25	1.15–1.25	.....
Pittsburgh	210	1.10–1.15	1.45–1.50	2.00–2.10
Cincinnati	93	1.35–1.45	[2] 1.35–1.45	2.35
Chicago	657	[1,3] .75– .90	[3] 1.00–1.10	[3] 1.90–2.00
St. Louis	272	1.10	1.60	2.00–2.10
Kansas City	372	[3,4] 1.10	[3,4] 1.25–1.30	2.00
APPLES, New York Wealthy A, 2½-inch—Barrels.				
New York	426	$4.00–4.50	$3.50–4.00	[5] $6.50–7.00
Boston	109	[6] 1.00–1.25	[6] 1.12½–1.25	[6] 2.10–2.15
Philadelphia	77	[7] 4.50	[7] 4.00–4.50	[5] 7.00–7.50
Baltimore	22	[7] 4.00–4.50	[7] 4.00–4.50	.....
Pittsburgh	172	3.25–3.50	3.00–3.25	[8] 2.50
Cincinnati	27	[6] 1.25	[6] 1.00–1.15	[8] 2.50
Chicago	432	[6,9] 1.25–1.50	[6,9] 1.25–1.50	[6,9] 2.75–3.25
St. Louis	22	[9] 3.50–4.25	[9] 4.50–4.85	[6,9] 2.75
Kansas City	55	[9] 4.50–5.00	[9] 3.75	[6,9] 2.75
SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Yellow Varieties—Barrels.				
New York	136	$1.60–1.75	$1.75–2.00	$4.00
Boston	41	2.25	2.50	4.00–4.25
Baltimore	3	1.50–1.75	1.50–1.75	.....
Pittsburgh	56	1.90–2.00	2.25	3.75–4.00
Cinnati	19	2.15–2.35	2.60–2.75	4.25
Chicago	48	2.25–2.50	2.65–2.75	4.25–4.50
St Louis	4	[10] .90	[10] 1.00	[10] .75–1.00
Kansas City	2	[10] .90–1.00	[10] 1.00	[10] 1.00
CABBAGE, New York and Northern Domestic—Bulk per ton.				
Philadelphia	34	$13.00–14.00	$13.50–14.00	$20.00–25.00
Baltimore	47	15.00–20.00	20.00–25.00	.....
Pitsburgh	18	[11] 1.50– 1.75	18.00–23.00	[1] 2.00–2.25
Cincinnati	24	18.00–20.00	20.00–25.00	25.00
Chicago	43	[3] 7.50– 8.00	[3] 8.00– 9.00	23.00–25.00
St. Louis	78	18.00	25.00	[12] 40.00
Kansas City	44	[1] 1.00	[1] 1.25– 1.50	[1] 1.75
ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties—100-lb. sack.				
New York	138	$1.40–1.50	$1.25–1.50	$4.00–4.25
Boston	73	1.50–1.65	1.25–1.50	3.75
Philadelphia	101	1.50–1.65	1.65	3.90–4.00
Baltimoro	15	1.60–1.75	1.50–1.60	.....
Pittsburgh	35	1.75–1.85	1.50–1.60	3.75–4.00
Cincinnati	....	1.40–1.50	1.25–1.50	4.25
Chicago	52	1.35–1.50	1.25–1.50	3.75–4.00
St. Louis	27	[13] 1.35	[13] 1.00–1.25	[13] 3.50–3.75
Kansas City	....	[13] 1.00–1.25	[13] 1.00–1.25	[13] 2.75–3.00
PEACHES, New York and Western Elbertas—Bushel Baskets.				
New York	272	$1.00–1.25	$2.00–2.25	$4.75–5.00
Boston	89	2.00	2.25–2.50	4.25
Philadelphia	110	1.25–1.50	1.25–1.75	3.50–4.00
Baltimore	62	1.00–1.50	1.75–2.00	.....
Pittsburgh	59	1.50–1.75	1.35–1.50	4.50
Cincinnati	23	1.50–1.75	1.40–1.50	4.75
Chicago	185	1.00–1.25	1.00–1.50	.....
St. Louis	38	1.35–1.50	1.50–1.75	3.50–3.75
Kansas City	67	1.00	1.75–2.00	.....
Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.				
POTATOES (sacked 100 lbs.).				
Presque Isle, Me.		[1] $0.60–0.65	[1] $0.70–0.75	[1] $1.11–1.21
Rochester, N. Y.		1.00–1.10	.....	1.75
Michigan Points		.80– .85	.....	1.75–1.80
Waupaca, Wis.		.70– .75	.75– .85	1.60–1.90
Minneapolis, Minn.		.75– .80	.80– .85	1.65–1.85
Alliance, Nebr.		[14] .55	[14] .50– .60	[14] 1.70
Idaho Falls, Idaho		[14] .40	[14] .50	[14] 1.10
Colorado Points		[14] .60	[14] .65	[14] 1.15–1.25
APPLES (bbl.).				
Rochester, N. Y.		2.75–3.50	3.00	6.25
Spokane, Wash. (box)		1.50–2.25	.....	2.15–2.25
CABBAGE (bulk ton)				
Rochester, N. Y.		6.00–7.50	.....	23.00–25.00
ONIONS (100-lb. sack)				
Mass., Conn. Valley Points		1.10–1.25	.90–1.00	3.50
GRAPES (ton).				
Erie, Pa.		90.00–95.00	75.00–80.00	.....
Fredonia, N. Y.		90.00–95.00	80.00	.....
Benton Harbor, Mich.		70.00–75.00	70.00	.....

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Minn. Early Ohios.
[3] Carlot sales.
[4] Colorado Round Whites.
[5] New York Baldwins.
[6] Bushel Baskets.
[7] Md. & Pa. Jonathans.
[8] Baldwins, bushel.
[9] Midwestern Jonathans.
[10] Tenn. Nancy Halls, bu. hamper.
[11] Barrels.
[12] Danish type.
[13] Red varieties.
[14] Cash track to growers.

POTATO AND APPLE CROPS MOVING ON CONSIGNMENT

Dealers Reluctant to Buy on Contract For Supplies—Movement Has Been Slow So Far This Season.

Considerable anxiety among producers of apples and potatoes about whether or not they can successfully market these products was revealed by recent investigations made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In fact, growers of nearly all kinds of fruits and vegetables which are yet to be marketed in any considerable quantity are facing a vastly different situation this autumn than last year.

In the case of potatoes the growers are finding it rather difficult to dispose of their crops through dealers. During the past two years dealers for the most part lost money on potatoes which they bought or contracted for early in the autumn and which they later were forced to sell at prices which were unsatisfactory to them.

DEALERS REFUSING TO BUY.

With the memory of these two years fresh in their minds and facing the marketing of a potato crop estimated by the department to be the largest on record for a good many years, dealers generally are refusing to put any appreciable amount of money in potatoes. Instead, most of them are handling potatoes for the grower's account, and a few large operators are discouraging even this method of handling because they fear that unsatisfactory returns to producers might have a disastrous effect upon their operations for another year or later this season.

Growers who find it impossible to sell their potatoes for cash at loading points and who are somewhat uncertain as to the best method of marketing their crop are turning over their potatoes to firms for handling on a commission basis or consigning to various markets on their own account. Dealers in the consuming markets are generally finding it unnecessary to buy potatoes at shipping points in order to supply their trade, because they are receiving sufficient supplies upon consignment to take care of their normal business. There is no indication that the situation will change radically, at least prior to Jan. 1, and the potato deal promises to be one involving few sales at shipping point, with many cars consigned to markets all over the country.

The present state of the market is reflected in prevailing prices. Potatoes are selling in job lots in the principal markets throughout the country at about $1 per 100 lbs. less than they sold one year ago. This lower price is causing renewed demands that freight rates be reduced in order that the producer may obtain sufficient money at least to pay for the marketing of his crop. Prices have been so low at shipping points on the western slope of Colorado that some growers operating on leased land have turned back the land to the owners with the crop of potatoes still unharvested rather than incur the expense of digging and preparing them for market.

APPLE SITUATION SIMILAR.

Similar difficulties have also been encountered in the marketing of apples this season. Last year the crop of so-called early apples was practically a failure. Up to Sept. 30, this year about 15,500 cars of apples were reported shipped from the barreled-apple sections compared with 9,600 shipped to the same date last year. In addition to this large increase in carlot shipments, home-grown stock has been supplying many markets, including Kansas City and St. Louis, to the exclusion of outside stock. Prices are not over one-half of what they were a year ago, and, as in the potato deal, very few dealers have made contracts for, or purchased outright, apples in producing sections.

Although the latest estimate of the production of commercial apples in the United States shows a greater increase over the 1921 crop than is true for the potato crop, the marketing situation for the immediate future appears to be somewhat brighter. A large proportion of the estimated increase in the total commercial apple crop was in the heavy crop of early or summer varieties.

In some of the heaviest eastern producing States, notably New York and Michigan, the late crop of apples is considerably below normal.

SOME INTEREST SHOWN.

With the earlier varieties beginning to clean up in many sections, dealers are again manifesting interest in contracting for standard fall and winter varieties and sales of small blocks of such apples are reported to have been made in the principal barreled-apple sections in the East. The deal in the Pacific Northwest has progressed slower than it has in the East and shippers are buying cautiously, if at all, until they can determine what prices they can afford to pay.

The general expectation is that before the harvest season in the principal producing sections is in full swing, a considerable proportion of the fall and winter varieties will have been purchased by dealers and that no more than a normal proportion of the crop will remain in the hands of growers.

Opening purchases are being made at much lower levels than prevailed last year. This does not mean, however, that the grower's income may not be equal to or larger than it was last year in many sections because of increased yields.

Producers of other crops also are meeting difficult or peculiar situations. For example, late cabbage shipments have been light so far because of low prices and the reluctance of growers to sell at prices offered them.

A peculiar situation has prevailed in the Michigan grape deal this seaaon. Dealers only rarely oversell a crop but a number of the larger operators in the Benton Harbor section have oversold the grape crop this year and are having difficulty in procuring supplies to fill their orders at prices that will return a profit. Both dealers and growers apparently figured several weeks ago that the grape market was due to decline rather than advance and, while heavy shipments from New York and Pennsylvania may yet bring prices down, the market so far has strengthened rather than weakened.

Large Potato Crop in Southwestern New York.

Notwithstanding reports of blight and rot in some of the potato districts in southwestern New York, the official estimate of production for the entire State was increased more than 2,000,000 bus. to 38,000,000 bus. on Sept. 1. With further improvement during September and in view of the large acreage planted, it is possible that the 41,000,000 bus. crop of 1920 may again be equaled.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TOMATO CROP SLOW TO START MOVING

Market Conditions Adverse to Shipping—Local Estimates Indicate Increase in Acreage.

The movement of the southern California tomato crop this season started slowly on account of market conditions, according to reports from a Los Angeles representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. September shipments have to be marketed mostly in southern Texas and Louisiana, as the more northern markets are generally supplied with homegrown stock at this time. F. o. b. carlot prices around Sept. 18 ranged $0.90–$1 per lug, which after packing costs are deducted means about 40¢ to the grower. If prices drop below that figure the grower will either sell to the canneries or leave the tomatoes in the fields. The restricted market territory and liberal supplies have not permitted prices to far exceed that figure. Shipments to Sept. 30 were about 325 cars, compared with 625 cars to the same date last year.

Summer production in southern California is mostly centered in Los Angeles and Orange counties. While limited shipments go from Los Angeles County in July and August, beginning just as the Imperial Valley tomatoes clean up, the heavy shipping season extends from Sept. 15 to Nov. 15.

LAST SEASON'S SHIPMENTS.

According to reports received from the railroads last year, Los Angeles County shipped 574 cars of tomatoes, of which 121 cars were shipped during July and August. Orange County shipped 230 cars and other southern counties shipped 25 cars, making total summer shipments from southern California last season 829 cars.

Accurate figures on acreage and probable production are difficult to secure, as much of the acreage is planted for canning, and much more may be either shipped or sold to the canneries, according to market conditions. Local estimates generally agree, however, that the acreage this year is 20%–25% larger than last year. The early fields are usually cleaned up around the middle of September, when the main crop begins to move.

The principal variety grown is the Stone, although the earliest acreages are generally planted to Earliana. The growers bring their tomatoes into the packing house loose. There they are hand or machine sorted to remove culls and to separate the green stock from the pinks. The tomatoes are wrapped and packed into lug boxes holding about 35 lbs. Shipments are made of both pink and green stock, depending on the demand and length of haul.

Two Corrections.

In the issue of Sept. 23, page 265, in the article "Cantaloupe Movement for the Season Breaks Record," the third line of the text (not the heading) should be changed to read 2,500 cars instead of 25,000 cars, thereby making the sentence read: "Shipments to Sept. 2 had already exceeded by about 2,500 cars the corresponding movement of 1921, the next heaviest season."

In the issue of Sept. 9, page 215, the fourth line of the article, "Eastern Shore Ships One-third of Early Potato Supply" should be changed to read "about 13,700 cars this season to Aug. 26," instead of 15,700 cars.

Department Inspectors Handle Great Variety of Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, food products inspectors of the U. S. Department of Agriculture located in 30 terminal markets made inspection of 48 different kinds of vegetables, 38 fruits, 5 kinds of nuts, and even 2 inspections of holly. These men made a total of 31,207 inspections either in or near the following cities: Boston, Buffalo, New York, Wilkes-Barre, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, Fort Worth, Denver, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

Potatoes and apples demanded more attention than any other products, the inspections of these two commodities having been about 40% of the total. There were more than 7,700 inspections of white potatoes, about 5,000 inspections of apples, and nearly 2,000 inspections of grapes. Products ranking next in volume were watermelons with about 1,750 inspections, cabbage and lettuce each with 1,500, tomatoes about 1,400, and onions, peaches, and strawberries each with approximately 1,200 inspections.

The previous fiscal year (1920–21) only five commodities exceeded 1,000 inspections each. These were white potatoes with 5,954, apples with 3,431, grapes with 1,918, peaches with 1,675, and oranges with 1,287. The total number of inspections that year was slightly less than 24,000.

Commodities Inspected During the Fiscal Year 1921–22.

Commodity.	Number of inspections.	Commodity.	Number of inspections.
FRUITS.		VEGETABLES.	
Apples	4,972	Anise	2
Apricots	22	Artichokes	22
Bananas	41	Asparagus	9
Blackberries	3	Avocados	1
Blueberries	3	Beans (string)	284
Cherries	363	Beets	107
Crabapples	5	Brussels sprouts	6
Cranberries	5	Cabbage	1,484
Currants	22	Cantaloupes	474
Figs	20	Cardoon	1
Grapes	1,917	Carrots	148
Grapefruit	390	Casabas	13
Huckleberries	1	Cauliflower	365
Lemons	289	Celery	547
Limes	1	Chicory	23
Loganberries	1	Chinese cabbage	1
Loquats	1	Corn (green)	38
Mandarins	1	Cucumbers	407
Nectarines	1	Eggplant	53
Olives	6	Endive	10
Oranges	953	Escarole	48
Peaches	1,199	Garlic	14
Pears	433	Honey dews	22
Persimmons	1	Horseradish	1
Pineapples	106	Kale	38
Plums	137	Lettuce	1,489
Pomegranates	4	Mustard greens	4
Prunes	81	Okra	16
Quinces	10	Onions	1,208
Raspberries	9	Onion sets	21
Satsumas	3	Parsley	17
Strawberries	1,196	Parsnips	6
Tangerines	74	Peas	102
Yakamines	1	Peppers	96
Miscellaneous berries	59	Potatoes	7,733
Mixed citrus fruits	6	Prickly pears	1
Mixed deciduous fruits	1	Radishes	30
Mixed fruits and vegetables	10	Rhubarb	9
	12,347	Romaine	46
		Rutabagas	20
		Shallots	10
		Spinach	360
		Squash	32
NUTS.		Sweet potatoes	267
Peanuts	22	Tomatoes	1,412
Pecans	1	Turnips	40
Chestnuts	9	Watermelons	1,752
Coconuts	2	Mixed vegetables	32
Walnuts	3		18,821
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Holly	2	Grand total, all commodities	31,207
	12,863		

New York Celery Maturing Early.

First supplies of western New York celery have matured unusually early this year. Carlot shipments started about Aug. 10 and to Sept. 30 had aggregated more than 400 cars, compared with about 140 cars to the same date last season. The movement is now averaging 20–25 cars a day. The total commercial crops of celery in New York and Michigan probably will be of equal size this season, surpassed only by that of California.

The quality of early celery in New York is very good, according to reports of a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed at Williamson. Although many plants suffered because of excessive rainfall during the summer, the harvestable crop is generally up to the U. S. No. 1 grade so far as quality is concerned. Blight and heart rot and foot rot have not been troublesome.

Grading demonstrations have been given by the Federal representative at a number of loading points, in order to secure a wider use of the U. S. grades for this commodity. Effort is being made to induce growers to separate and pack the stock on two standards with respect to size, one lot to contain the medium and large stalks and the other the small sizes. Where such a division is agreed to, the former crates usually contain 4–5½ doz. stalks and are sometimes marked "U. S. No. 1." The other crates, containing 9–10½ doz. stalks, are sometimes stamped "U. S. No. 1 Small," provided the quality also is first grade. It is believed that this separation according to size will be of marked benefit to the trade in disposing of the goods and may therefore induce larger returns to the growers.

Daily Market Reports on Cabbage Now Issued in Western New York.

In view of the large crop of cabbage in western New York, it has been decided to issue daily market reports on that commodity from the field station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Rochester. These reports were begun about Oct. 2 and may be continued until the end of December. They are in addition to the market reports being issued at Rochester on peaches, apples, and potatoes.

Recent crop reports indicate about 25,000 acres of late commercial cabbage in western New York, with a condition of 86% on Aug. 15 compared with 62% in August, 1921, and with a 7-year average of 81%. This gives New York a big lead over all other late-cabbage States, the estimate for Wisconsin showing less than 17,000 acres and Colorado about 5,000 acres. No other State is reported to have as many as 5,000 acres.

Eastern jobbing markets were selling New York domestic type cabbage on Sept. 30 at $12–$20 per ton, whereas a year ago the range was $30–$40 due partly to the short crop in many producing sections.

Michigan Potatoes Shipped Mainly to Central States.

Michigan potatoes in the 1921–22 season were shipped mainly to the Central States. Of 10,500 cars whose destinations were reported, Ohio took 3,694, Michigan 1,914, and Indiana 1,602. The only Eastern State to which heavy shipments were made was Pennsylvania, which received around 1,966 cars. The majority of these went to Pittsburgh, many probably being reshipped from that city. No State except those mentioned received as many as 500 cars.

Aroostook Potato Movement Light—Quality Best in Recent Years.

Shipments of potatoes from Aroostook County, Maine, up to the end of September were about one-third of last year's movement from that county. Haulings have been light, because farmers seem to prefer to hire storage and hold their potatoes in the hope that prices will reach higher levels. During the period Sept. 11–25, the market for No. 1 Irish Cobblers at Presque Isle and other county points ranged 75¢–$1.25 bulk per bbl., wagon loads cash to growers. Haulings of Green Mountains have been light and brokers have had difficulty in filling outside orders for this variety.

Aroostook County potatoes are of very fine quality this season, the best in several years, and a great improvement over the large, coarse stock of last year. Very little scabby stock is seen and the potatoes are mostly of medium size, according to reports of a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed at Presque Isle. The yield per acre will probably run 50%–60% of last year's yield of 315 bus. per acre.

The demand from points in New England for table stock has been fairly good, but prices offered have been too low to interest shippers. Continued heavy movement from New Jersey has cut off the New York market and only a few cars of northern Maine stock have been disposed of at that market. Growers and shippers expect that prices will strengthen as soon as the Jersey potatoes have been shipped and the excellent quality of Maine potatoes this season becomes better known in the markets.

Should Observe Fire Prevention Work.

The farmer should be particularly interested in preventing fires. While the prevention of fires is everywhere more effective and less costly than reliance on means of control and extinction, this is doubly true in the case of the farmer. The urban dweller has his fire department and his city water system on which a measure of reliance can be placed. The farmer, as a rule, is sadly lacking in effective means of checking a fire once it has gained headway. A far larger percentage of farm fires for this reason represent total losses than is the case with city fires.

A proper attention to the work of fire pretion would eliminate countless fire dangers which, if not removed, will take a toll of thousands of farm homes during the coming winter. The observance of this work should further tend permanently to remove some of the worst habits of carelessness.

Reports from the White County, Arkansas, strawberry district indicate that the cost of production was considerably lower this year than last. Local authorities computed the cost of a crate of berries delivered at the loading shed to be about $1.40 this year compared with $2 last year. Crates cost 31¢ and hauling to and from the farm about 10¢. Picking cost 2½¢ a quart or 60¢ a crate. Hoe hands were paid $1.50 a day, and row bosses and shed packers hired by the day were paid around $3. All kinds of help were used for picking, much of it being done by children. Fertilizers used are Strawberry Special and Raw or Steamed Bone Meal, all three costing about $34 per ton. From 300 to 500 lbs. were used for each acre of berries. Plants cost $1.25–$2 per thousand.

APPLE CROP IN NORTHWEST DAMAGED BY CODLING MOTH

Much Speculation Aroused Over Extent to which Boxed Apple Shipments Will Be Cut.

The extent to which codling-moth damage will decrease shipments of Northwestern boxed apples this season is a question of important speculative interest to growers and shippers in that section at the present time, according to a report from the Spokane office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Unusually favorable conditions of temperature and humidity during the growing season and the failure of many growers to spray at the proper control periods are the reasons given for the heavy toll taken by the codling moth this year. The development of the fruit early in the season was so unusually rapid for a time that adequate control of the insect could be obtained only through frequent and complete spraying, a condition which was not fully understood by many growers at the time.

As a result, in some orchards the proportion of "C" grade and cull fruit will run almost 75%, and the general loss from worms and stings is conservatively estimated at 15%–25%.

By Sept. 20 most of the earlier varieties had been harvested and picking of Jonathans was well under way in the Wenatchee and Yakima districts. Although market conditions have been generally unfavorable in prospect and f. o. b. future prices have declined to low levels, a more optimistic tone has developed since Sept. 15. This confidence has been inspired largely by the better demand and the consequent conviction that Extra Fancy Jonathans at $1.25–$1.40 would not be in adequate supply to fill probable orders at the prices being quoted. In many instances the fruit is running small in size and lacking in color requirement, and it is practically certain that the percentage of Extra Fancies will be smaller than was the case last season.

Official estimates for commercial apple production place the Sept. 1 forecast for the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho at 31,401,000 boxes, as compared with the estimate of 33,948,000 boxes in 1921. The total commercial crop for the United States, expressed in barrels, was estimated on Sept. 1 at 32,583,000 bbls., compared with an estimate on Aug. 1 of about 33,400,000 bbls. and the 1921 estimate of 21,204,000 bbls. The leading States in commercial production are, in the order of production: Washington, New York, Michigan, California, Illinois, Oregon, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Idaho.

Fruit Conditions in the United Kingdom.

This year is considered a good fruit year in the United Kingdom, according to a private report made about Aug. 1. The prospective yields of apples and cherries are reported to be slightly above average, pears good, and plums very good. Peaches, nectarines, and apricots are slightly below average.

Heavy Fruit Crop in Southern Sweden.

According to statistics published by the Swedish pomological association this year's crop of apples, pears, and plums in southern Sweden will probably break all previous records. The trees are overloaded and the quality of the fruit is very good.

Shipments of Main Crop Potatoes not so Active This Year as Last.

The 18 leading States shipping late or main crop potatoes have not shown such great activity this season as last. To Sept. 30 their combined shipments were 26,623 cars, compared with 33,522 cars to the same time last year. Low market prices have delayed digging in many sections and in some instances have caused the farmers to leave potatoes undug or to use them for feeding purposes. Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are the principal States showing heavier shipments than last year.

Up to the last week of September, Maine had shipped only one-third as many potatoes as last season—about 1,900 cars compared with 5,000 cars to Sept. 30, 1921. Colorado had sent only 3,100 cars to market, or 1,100 less than to the same date last year. Idaho's output was only 2,300 cars compared with 3,500. The crop is not short in these sections, but prices have not been conducive to heavy movement.

Barreled Apple Shipments Increased.

Shipments from the barreled apple areas have been double those of last season, plainly showing the heavier production in these sections. To Oct. 1 official reports indicate a total movement of approximately 15,000 cars. That is about half as many as were shipped during the entire 1921–22 season.

Large Grape Crop in New York.

The grape crop in New York is estimated to be three times as large as that of last year and about the same as in 1920. Carlot shipments in 1920 slightly exceeded 6,000 cars. Last year the total movement reported was nearly 2,500 cars.

Boxed Apple Movement Later Than in 1921.

The heavy movement of boxed apples has been much later than last season. Only about 4,000 carloads had come from western producing areas up to Oct. 1, compared with 8,000 cars last year.

Good Raisin Prospects in Smyrna.

The latest estimate of the Smyrna raisin crop sets the probable output for this year at about 44,000 tons, an increase over the 1921 yield of approximatley 25%. The general quality is also considered to be 20% to 25% superior to last year's product.

Russian Flax Crop Damaged by Insects.

The flax crop of Russia has been attacked by the insect *Plusia Gamma*, one of the worst enemies of this plant. Entire flax fields in many localities have been completely destroyed. Although exact information as to the extent of the damage is not available, serious apprehension is felt by the flax and linen trade, as in addition to the flax in the fields being destroyed the seed reserve may also be destroyed.

Stocks of flax at the beginning of the summer of 1922 were estimated to be hardly more than 22,000 short tons of which at least one-third were of inferior kinds. The linen industry even at the present time needs no less than 54,000 tons a year.

Hay and Feed

HAY MARKETS SHOW SLIGHTLY STRONGER TONE DURING WEEK

Receipts Continued Light—Timothy Prices Up at Nearly All Markets—Alfalfa Higher.

The hay market developed a slightly firmer tone during the week ending Sept. 30, but there were still one or two markets at which a weak tone prevailed.

Receipts continued light, as is shown in the following table, but averaged higher than for the corresponding week last year. The shortage of cars was reported to be curtailing movement from many of the producing sections, but fall seeding operations and unsatisfactory prices to producers were also factors in the small movement.

City.	1922		1921
	Sept. 30.	Sept. 23.	Oct. 1.
Boston	111	112	.....
New York	217	260	73
Philadelphia	87	64	.....
Pittsburgh	97	74	50
Cincinnati	125	116	93
Chicago	217	146	184
Minneapolis-St. Paul	187	86	67
St. Louis	127	155	152
Kansas City	270	346	189
Los Angeles	121	143	144
San Francisco	82	60	78

Timothy.—With the exception of one or two markets timothy prices were 50¢–$1 per ton higher. There was a continuation of the light demand that has prevailed for some weeks at Boston and New York, but the falling off in receipts advanced prices 50¢ per ton during the week at the latter market. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets also advanced because of an inadequate supply of hay of the better grades.

SOUTHERN MARKETS INACTIVE.

Southern markets remained inactive. Stocks were light but adequate for the small demand. Plenty of local forage was available in most of the southern consuming sections and outside demand was only for the uses for which local forage was not desired. Prices were steady but the trade hesitated to purchase at the 50¢–$1 advance in price asked by shippers.

The hay market was more active at Chicago and prices were advanced $1 per ton. The stocks recently accumulated during a period of low prices were becoming depleted and buyers appeared more eager to replace their stocks. Country loadings were reported light because of scarcity of cars and this, together with the light arrivals of good hay imparted considerable strength to the market.

Prices were on a basis of local consumption, however, and arrivals in excess of the local needs would probably lower the market to a level that would be nearer that of competitive markets. The timothy market at St. Louis was also sharply higher because of inadequate receipts but little improvement in the weak market situation was apparent at Cincinnati. Lack of southern demand and the poor quality of the hay received were the depressing factors.

Alfalfa.—The alfalfa market was fairly firm at Kansas City and prices were advanced about $1.75 per ton during the week. Dry weather in the Southwest stimulated the demand in Texas and New Mexico, and both States bought a good amount during the week. Local demand in Colorado is reported to be absorbing the local hay at prices higher than net prices that could be obtained at Kansas City.

Receipts at Omaha were also light and prices 50¢ higher. Nebraska shippers were said to be holding for higher prices. Pacific Coast alfalfa markets were practically unchanged but the tone of the market both at San Francisco and Los Angeles was firm especially for high grade dairy hay.

Prairie.—Prairie hay prices were 50¢–75¢ higher except at Minneapolis where receipts exceeded the demand causing a lowering of prices of about $1 per ton. The better grades of prairie were in good demand at both Kansas City and Omaha but dealers are advising against extensive shipments of low grade hay at this time.

Straw.—Straw prices showed but little change during the week, but there was a slightly firmer market generally for rye straw. Current quotations were as follows: No. 1 wheat straw—Boston $13.50, Philadelphia $13, Baltimore $9.50, Pittsburgh $12, Chicago $9, Cincinnati $9, Kansas City $8.75, Minneapolis $8; No. 1 oat—Boston $13.50, Philadelphia $13, Baltimore $12, Pittsburgh $12.50, Chicago $10, Cincinnati $9, Kansas City $8.75, Minneapolis $8.50; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston $25.50, New York $25.50, Philadelphia $22, Baltimore $24; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Pittsburgh $12, Chicago $12.50, Cincinnati $12, Minneapolis $8.50.

New York received approximately 15,000 carloads of hay in 1921.

FEED MARKETS UNSETTLED AND IRREGULAR DURING PAST WEEK

Bran Quotations Display Weaker Tendency—Stocks and Offerings of Most Feeds Increase.

Increased offerings of most feeds, particularly wheat by-products, resulted in an easier feeling in the principal markets during the week ending Sept. 30.

The falling off in demand and consequent decline in prices was not unexpected, as purchases during the past few weeks were exceptionally heavy for this season of the year. Fearing a continuation of strike conditions many dealers anticipated their requirements for the next few months, which was responsible for the recent upward movement. The rapid and substantial advance in prices, which in the case of bran amounted to about $6 per ton, was not thought by the trade to be warranted by actual supply and demand conditions, but rather to the spontaneous demand from every quarter.

Shipping markets were irregular and unsettled with buyers' and sellers' views regarding prices far apart. Offerings and production of most feeds were good. Supplies in country dealers' hands were reported as slightly above normal for this time of the year. Receipts and movement were fair.

Wheat mill feeds.—Bran and middlings experienced a wave of reselling pressure from speculative jobbers and other operators who, on the rising prices, had accumulated fairly large lines. Bran was offered in western markets during the last days at $1.50 per ton under the high point for the week with buyers offering $2 per ton below top prices.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Atlanta.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	24.50	25.00	21.00	19.50	23.75	25.00	21.50	17.00	23.00	17.50	21.00	.....	14.50	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	24.00	20.50	17.00	.....	23.00	.....	.....	20.00	[2]17.00	17.50	.....	13.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	21.50	23.50	20.00	16.00	22.25	21.00	19.50	15.00	18.00	[2]16.00	15.00	.....	12.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	23.50	19.00	17.00	22.50	.....	.....	16.00	19.00	16.00	.....	.....	14.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	20.00	20.50	18.00	7.00	22.50	.....	.....	15.00	[2]16.00	[2]15.00	.....	.....	12.75	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	15.00	15.00	[2]15.00	18.00	.....	13.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.50	31.00	25.00	20.25	[2]23.00	[2]20.50	.....	17.75	20.75	23.00	20.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	23.00	.....	[2]18.00	[2]18.00	.....	15.50	17.50	.....	19.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.50	26.00	21.50	.....	[2]14.00	[2]14.00	.....	13.75	16.00	.....	17.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	[2]19.00	16.00	.....	12.25	11.75	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]16.00	15.00	.....	11.25	11.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	12.50	.....	11.75	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	18.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	26.50	25.75	25.50	25.50	27.00	.....	.....	23.00	20.75	18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	28.50	25.75	27.50	26.50	27.50	.....	23.50	23.50	.....	.....	21.00	.....	18.50	32.00	31.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	27.00	26.00	27.00	26.00	.....	23.50	22.50	.....	20.50	19.50	18.50	35.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	27.25	27.25	27.00	26.50	28.50	.....	.....	25.00	22.75	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	30.00	.....	32.00	29.50	31.00	.....	27.00	28.00	25.50	.....	.....	.....	24.50	.....	41.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	30.50	30.00	.....	.....	30.00	31.00	.....	.....	25.25	24.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.50	33.00	29.50	.....	28.25	.....	24.50	23.75	21.50	.....	32.00
Wheat, mill-run	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....
Rye middlings	.....	.....	26.00	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00
High protein meals:															
Linseed	49.50	48.50	48.00	46.50	.....	.....	.....	46.50	44.00	42.00	.....	46.00	45.00	.....	49.00
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	45.50	.....	44.25	43.00	.....	37.50	35.50	40.50	40.50	.....	.....	44.00	43.50	46.00	47.00
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	42.50	42.75	41.25	40.50	34.50	35.00	33.50	38.50	38.50	39.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (36 per cent)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	33.25	.....	32.75	.....	.....	30.00	26.00	28.50	24.75	.....	24.00	22.00	22.50	30.00	.....
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	.....	37.93	37.95	35.75	.....	.....	.....	34.25	31.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	33.50	32.00	32.25	.....	33.75	.....	.....	31.60	27.00	.....	26.00	24.00	22.50	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	33.00	31.00	31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	25.50	.....	.....	24.00	21.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal.

Shorts and middlings were relatively firmer than bran, but there was evidence of underlying weakness even in the heavier feeds. Improved pasturage in the Southwest resulted in a diminished demand from that section.

Offerings from St. Louis and Kansas City to eastern markets became freer and were on a par with those quoted by northwestern mills. Offerings from the latter source for near-by shipment were light, due to reported difficulty in obtaining railroad cars for making shipment. Canadian bran and middlings were offered at quotations slightly below domestic prices. Little interest was manifested by the country trade, which from reports appears fairly well supplied at present. Storage stocks showed increases, particularly in warehouses located at the head of the Lakes.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Sales of cottonseed meal to domestic feeders were light. The demand for slab cake by exporters was also of small volume. Transit offerings were light and well absorbed. Prices were firm for spot and near-by stuff. Future shipment offerings were quoted in a number of eastern markets at about $1 discount. Hulls were steady to firm and were quoted in the Memphis market at $7.50 per ton, sacked $2.50 higher. Production was good. Based on the Sept. 25 forecast indicating a total production of 10,135,000 bales of cotton, production of cottonseed products is expected to be about 25% greater than last year.

A fairly good inquiry for meal was received from fertilizer concerns, but mixed feed manufacturers were reported as buying only comparatively small quantities. The movement and receipts in markets were light.

Linseed cake and meal.—The recent sharp advance in linseed cake and meal, amounting to about $6 per ton, was thought to be responsible for the poor demand from feeders. Resellers who contracted with mills at around $37 basis Minneapolis a few weeks ago appeared eager to realize profits and quoted at $1.50–$2 below mill prices. Production was good and most mills were grinding at or near capacity. Stocks at mills were not considered heavy, but supplies of country dealers appeared adequate to take care of the present demand. The movement was good.

GLUTEN PRODUCTION HEAVY.

Gluten feed.—The production of gluten feed was heavy. Sales were reported in fair volume, and with winter approaching a continued good demand is expected by mills. Reports received indicate that country dealers in most sections had fairly adequate stocks on hand. Prices held firm and were unchanged from last week. The movement was good.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed offerings were scarce. Production while light showed a slight improvement over last week. With a better demand for corn goods mills expect the output of hominy feed to be considerably heavier during the next few weeks. Prices were steady to somewhat easier in most markets. Their future trend, it was thought by the trade, will depend largely on the trend of the cash grain market and the car situation. A few mills reported difficulty in obtaining the necessary cars to move their goods. The demand was dull. Stocks, receipts, and shipments were light.

Alfalfa meal.—The alfalfa meal situation was practically unchanged from the previous week. There was a fair scattered demand. Mill offerings were small. Production was light, principally due to inability of millers to compete favorably with sheep men and other feeders for supplies of alfalfa hay. Firmness of alfalfa hay prices resulted in steady to slightly higher prices for the meal. Receipts and movement were light.

QUARTERLY HAY SURVEY.

(Concluded from front page.)

The movement of alfalfa has been fairly large, especially in the Southwest, where drought conditions have already caused considerable feeding. The heaviest movement, as indicated by the reports from dealers in the alfalfa producing States, has been in Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. Hay from this section usually moves earlier than from the sections farther north and in the Rocky Mountain section. Only about 5% appears to have been marketed in Montana and about 10% in Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming. The movement of hay apparently has been delayed somewhat by the scarcity of cars. High freight rates also continue to contribute a retarding influence upon the marketing of the current hay crop.

QUALITY GOOD THIS YEAR.

The quality of all kinds of hay is reported good. In most sections weather conditions were favorable for maturing and harvesting the crop with the result that the quality of the marketable hay is high.

Marketing costs are slightly lower than reported last year, principally because of the lower baling costs. But marketing costs are still so high that in many instances the freight and selling charges are more than the f. o. b. shipping point price of the hay. No. 1 alfalfa, f. o. b. cars at shipping point, was quoted at prices ranging from $8.50 per ton in Utah and Wyoming to $16.50–$17 in New Mexico and Texas. Prairie shipping point prices ranged from $7.25, f. o. b. cars in Kansas, to $9.50 per ton in Texas and $10.25 in Minnesota.

Reports from the consuming territory indicated a good supply of local forage. In a number of the Southeastern States it was estimated that sufficient local forage was available to supply the demand throughout the year, while in other sections the supply will not last more than two or four months. The smallest supply appears to be in North Carolina where dealers estimated that local forage will not be sufficient for the demand for more than two or three months. Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia are among the States having a supply sufficient for four or six months, while Alabama and Mississippi are reported to have an adequate supply for the entire season.

Notwithstanding the fact that a good amount of local forage is available in the consuming sections of the Southeast, timothy hay in moderate amounts was being shipped in. Timothy hay is always in demand for certain needs of the trade and is, therefore, shipped in whether the supply of local forage is large or otherwise. Stocks in dealers' hands, however, were reported light and very few orders for future shipment have been placed. Dealers appeared to be following the policy pursued throughout the past year of buying supplies for current needs only. The southwestern consuming section, because of recent drought conditions, has been a heavier consumer than usual and good amounts of alfalfa have already been marketed in that territory from near-by producing sections. The New England consuming section was reported to have a larger local supply than last year, but hay was being shipped into that territory from Ohio, Michigan, and New York.

While it is not possible to make a prediction as to the future course of the market, the conditions revealed by the survey are such that no abnormal demand seems likely to take place during the next 60 or 90 days, but that a steady movement of hay from the producing to the consuming territories can be expected in amounts about equal to current demand.

Marketable Surplus and Movement of Hay.

State.	Percentage to be marketed this year compared with amount marketed 1921.	Percentage marketed to— Sept. 15, 1921.	Sept. 15, 1922.
TIMOTHY.			
Illinois	125	25	25
Indiana	125	20	15
Michigan	130	15	7
Minnesota	100	15	15
Missouri	100	15	30
New York	130	15	5
Ohio	115	25	15
Wisconsin	160	5	15
ALFALFA.			
Arizona	95	.....	60
California	98	65	85
Colorado	77	10	18
Idaho	96	5	10
Kansas	67	5	30
Missouri	97	25	35
Nebraska	65	10	15
New Mexico	60	35	55
Utah	105	.....	10
Wyoming	85	.....	10
PRAIRIE.			
Kansas	100	15	18
Minnesota	90	20	20
Missouri	98	25	20
Nebraska	76	20	10
Oklahoma	90	25	30
Texas	10	15	30

Hubam or Annual White Sweet Clover Seed Offered at Lower Prices.

The increased production of Hubam or annual white sweet clover seed has resulted in greatly reduced prices for this new forage-crop seed. As a novelty it sold readily at several dollars per ounce in 1920 and was produced in commercial quantities for the first time in 1921. Starting at $2 per lb. retail during the fall of 1921, the price gradually fell to around 60¢ before the end of the selling season. The demand was not sufficient to absorb the supply at the higher prices, and reports indicate that about 15% of the 1921 crop still remains unsold. At this time the 1922 crop is being offered at 20¢–40¢ per lb., depending on the quantity.

Growers began harvesting their Hubam seed in Alabama on Aug. 1, in Illinois and Iowa Sept. 1–15, and in Michigan Sept. 25. A few of the larger growers reduced their acreage materially, which, however, may be offset by the acreage sown by growers who grew the crop for the first time this year. In several sections growers report that the heads did not fill well and that a large percentage of the acreage was abandoned.

The average yield per acre on the acreage harvested is about equal to that of last year, or 210 lbs. The quality of the new-crop seed is fair to good.

Seeds

TIMOTHY SEED PRICES HIGHER IN ALL IMPORTANT SECTIONS

About 70 Per Cent of Crop Has Been Sold by Growers—Quality Good This Year.

Timothy prices paid to growers advanced about 30¢ per 100 lbs. between Sept. 12 and Sept. 26. Every important section, as shown in the accompanying table, indicated an increase ranging from 15¢ per 100 lbs. in southern Illinois to 65¢ in Wisconsin. The average price paid to growers for clean seed on Sept. 12 was $4.25 and on Sept. 26 about $4.55. On the latter date prices ranged from $4 per 100 lbs. in northeastern South Dakota to $4.85 in northern Ohio and $5 in Indiana. In the heaviest producing sections of Iowa $4.55–$4.60 was being paid, while in southern Minnesota $4.25 was being paid.

Approximately 70% of the crop has been sold by growers. The majority of growers are selling freely, but nevertheless a considerable number are holding for higher prices, especially in sections which normally have but a small surplus. The smallest movement has taken place in Wisconsin and the largest in southwestern Iowa.

Fifty-seven per cent of the replies to an inquiry regarding the quality of the 1922 crop indicate that it is equal to that of last year and 31% indicate that it is better than the 1921 crop.

Timothy Seed Prices and Movements.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.			Percentage of each crop sold by—		
	Aug. 28, 1922.	Sept. 12, 1922.	Sept. 26, 1922.	Aug. 28, 1922.	Sept. 12, 1922.	Sept. 26, 1922.
				P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Northeastern Iowa	$4.00	$4.05	$4.25	45	65	65
Southwestern Iowa	4.25	4.35	4.55	70	85	85
Southeastern Iowa	4.20	4.30	4.60	70	75	75
Northwestern Missouri	4.05	4.35	4.55	75	75	80
Northeastern Missouri	4.45	4.65	4.80	65	70	75
Southern Minnesota	3.70	3.90	4.25	35	45	55
Northeastern South Dakota	3.45	3.75	4.00	50	50	50
Northern Illinois	4.05	4.10	4.55	45	50	50
Central Illinois	4.60	4.25	4.60	45	55	65
Southern Illinois	4.05	4.35	4.50	35	65	65
Indiana	4.65	4.65	5.00	45	50	55
Northern Ohio	4.75	4.65	4.85	40	55	65
Wisconsin	4.40	4.10	4.75	20	20	20

South Africa Exporting Alfalfa Seed.

South Africa is beginning to produce important quantities of alfalfa seed which is exported to this country, South America, and other countries. It is mostly of the Provence type.

The average annual imports of red clover into the United States during the past 12 years were nearly 11,000,000 lbs.

Imports of alfalfa seed during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1911, to 1922, inclusive, varied from 44,700 lbs. in 1918 to 18,831,100 lbs. in 1920.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	September—		July 1, 1922 to Sept. 30, 1922.	July 1, 1921 to Sept. 30, 1921.
	1922	1921		
	Pounds.	Pounds	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alfalfa	1,002,900	422,200	3,591,800	1,364,000
Canada bluegrass	2,800	5,200	2,800	7,400
Alsike clover	2,791,400	671,400	2,867,400	1,106,700
Crimson clover	340,000	879,500	725,700	1,581,600
Red clover	.....	116,400	226,600	1,792,900
White clover	106,000	263,600	207,300	538,600
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures	.....	500	.....	1,100
Red and alsike clover mixtures	.....	2,100	.....	2,100
White and alsike clover mixtures	5,600	2,700	5,600	8,100
Grass mixtures	.....	.....	100	40,100
Mixed Agrostis	2,400	.....	2,400	.....
Broom-corn millet	392,800	.....	708,200	.....
Orchard grass	198,300	833,300	198,300	959,100
Rape	.....	554,100	417,400	728,700
Redtop	5,400	.....	7,600	.....
English rye grass	149,700	.....	346,100	16,300
Italian rye grass	92,300	.....	169,800	13,800
Timothy	.....	.....	.....	95,100
Hairy vetch	9,300	280,600	151,200	645,900
Spring vetch	151,900	.....	228,200	8,800

RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED PRICES SHOW UPWARD TREND

Growers Not Selling Freely at Present Prices But Movement Is Larger Than Last Year.

Red and alsike clover seed prices to growers showed an upward trend about Sept. 26. A large majority of the reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Sept. 30 indicated that red clover seed prices had advanced during that or the previous week. More reports also indicated a recent upward trend in prices for alsike clover.

Growers are not selling freely notwithstanding the fact that a larger percentage of the crop of red and alsike clover has moved than had moved last year on the same date. The quality, especially of red clover, averages better than that of last year because of the good weather at harvest time.

MOVEMENT BELOW NORMAL.

Red clover.—About 25% of the red clover crop is estimated to have been sold by growers up to Sept. 26. Although the movement is considered below normal, it has been larger than the belated movements of the 1920 and 1921 crops. In central Illinois growers have sold rather freely, about 50% of the crop already having moved, but in most other sections growers have not sold freely. The movement in Wisconsin has been slow, as indicated in the accompanying table, but this is explained largely by the fact that in that State as well as in portions of Michigan, Minnesota, and elsewhere threshing operations have only begun.

The prices paid to growers for recleaned, or "basis clean," seed on Sept. 26 ranged from $12.25 per 100 lbs. in Missouri to $15.10 in northwestern Ohio and averaged about $14.25 compared with $13 a month ago and about $16 a year ago.

Fifty per cent of the replies regarding quality of the 1922 crop seed indicated that the quality was better than that of last year, and 30% considered it to be equal to the 1921 crop.

Alsike clover.—Nearly 50% of the alsike clover crop had moved from growers' hands by Sept. 26. The movement is considered to be somewhat slower than normal but above that of last year and two years ago. The largest movement has taken place in Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, where between one-half and three-fourths of their respective crops have been sold by growers.

The prices paid to growers on Sept. 26 ranged from about $12 per 100 lbs. for recleaned seed in northeastern Wisconsin to $13.60 in central Indiana and averaged $12.75, or about the same price as prevailed a month ago and about $1.50 less than a year ago on the same date.

The quality of the crop was fully equal to or better than that of last year in the opinion of 80% of the correspondents who replied to the question regarding quality.

Red Clover Seed Prices and Movements.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.			Percentage of each crop, sold by—		
	Oct. 5, 1920.	Sept. 27, 1921.	Sept. 26, 1922.	Oct. 5, 1920.	Sept. 27, 1921.	Sept. 26, 1922.
Michigan	$20.50	$16.10	$14.35	5	5	15
Northern Illinois	21.00	15.40	14.75	10	5	10
Central Illinois	19.50	15.75	14.15	15	25	50
Northern Indiana	19.65	16.70	14.50	15	25	40
Central Indiana	19.40	16.40	14.60	10	30	25
Southern Indiana	17.25	15.80	13.00	10	20	25
Northwestern Ohio	20.00	15.75	15.10	8	45	25
Southwestern Ohio	21.75	17.25	14.35	9	5	15
Minnesota	20.10	15.65	14.10	3	10	15
Western Wisconsin	19.80	16.05	14.00	5	5	5
Eastern Wisconsin	20.50	17.20	14.35	5	5	5
Southern Wisconsin	20.90	16.90	14.55	6	15	5
Idaho	22.00	15.00	15.00	6	10	40
Northeastern Iowa	20.00	15.50	14.40	17	20	10
Southeastern Iowa	21.00	15.10	14.10	5	35	25
Missouri	18.75	15.90	12.25	6	15	10

Alsike Clover Seed Prices and Movements.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.			Percentage of each crop sold by—		
	Oct. 5, 1920.	Sept. 27, 1921.	Sept. 26, 1922.	Oct. 5, 1920.	Sept. 27, 1921.	Sept. 26, 1922.
Michigan	$20.40	$15.15	$12.20	6	15	45
Northern Illinois	26.90	13.90	13.35	11	40	45
Central Illinois	18.40	13.85	13.30	20	20	70
Northern Indiana	19.80	18.95	13.35	36	60	75
Central Indiana	20.25	14.25	13.60	14	50	50
Northwestern Ohio	21.70	13.05	12.40	16	60	65
Southwestern Ohio	22.90	14.45	12.45	7	15	50
New York	23.25	16.00	13.00	5	35	30
Western Wisconsin	20.30	14.00	12.15	8	5	15
Northeastern Wisconsin	21.70	14.50	12.00	10	15	10
Southern Wisconsin	24.50	14.60	12.60	20	40	25
Idaho	23.00	16.00	13.00	10	70	55

Carpet Grass Seed Production 10% Larger than Last Year.

The total quantity of carpet grass seed harvested in Mississippi and Louisiana this year is estimated to be 10% larger than last year. In Wilkinson Co., Miss., and East Feliciana Parish, La., a 10% increase in the acreage cut for seed and a 15% increase in the yield per acre are reported. Shipments from points in Jefferson Co., Miss., are expected to be 20% less than last year because of the reduced yield per acre on a normal acreage.

The quality of the seed is uniformly good being well developed and of good weight. Growers are being offered $15–$20 per 100 lbs., country run, and $20–$25 per 100 lbs., basis clean, for their carpet grass seed. Many small growers are selling at these prices but large growers and shippers are not disposing of their stocks so freely. With the low yields usually obtained, 10 lbs. to 40 lbs. per acre, growers report that the prevailing prices no more than pay the cost of harvesting and threshing. The carry-over of old seed is negligible.

The bulk of the redtop seed produced in this country is bought from growers on a recleaned basis.

MILLET SEED PRODUCTION.

(Concluded from front page.)

is thought to be about one-third of last year's crop because of the greatly decreased acreage and yield per acre.

Conditions with respect to common and Siberian millet were similar to those prevailing in the same States for golden and broom corn millet. The production of these varieties, likewise, is estimated to be considerably less than that of last year.

The production of Japanese millet in northeastern Iowa was larger than last year because of an increase in acreage of about 35%, the yield per acre being about equal to that of last year. In south-central New York the production of this variety was less than 50% of the 1921 crop, due mostly to the greatly reduced yield per acre.

In general harvesting of the millet-seed crop took place under favorable weather conditions. Harvesting of the golden millet crop began about Sept. 1 in Tennessee and Kansas and Sept. 10–15 in Missouri and southern Iowa. Broom corn millet harvesting began in the Dakotas about Sept. 20. The harvesting of Japanese millet in Iowa took place Sept. 1–10 and in south-central New York about one or two weeks later.

PRICES ABOVE LAST YEAR.

The prices offered to growers on Sept. 26 for most kinds of millet seed, except Japanese, were higher than on the same date last year. In Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa mostly about $1 per 100 lbs. for country-run golden millet was offered compared with about 80¢ last year. Some bids in these States as low as 75¢ and as high as $1.50 were made. Cultivated Tennessee-grown golden millet was bringing mostly $2 per 100 lbs., or approximately the same price as last year. In most sections prices for common and Siberian millet were somewhat lower than for golden millet. Japanese millet prices were about $1.25–$1.50 for country-run seed in Iowa and $2.25–$2.50 in New York.

Relatively small quantities of most of the millets were threshed by the end of September and only a small percentage of the crop has moved from growers' hands. Seedsmen have not shown much interest in the crop and seem to be waiting to see the outturn from threshing machines.

Bulk of White Clover Seed Crop Already Sold.

About 85% of the white clover seed crop in Wisconsin was sold by growers up to Sept. 26. Prices prevailing on that date ranged $27.50–$35.50, with an average of $32 per 100 lbs. for country-run seed and $30–$37.50, average $34.50, per 100 lbs. basis clean, which were about the same as those being paid around Sept. 1. The wide range in prices is caused by difference in quality and the presence of more or less alsike in the white clover seed.

Growers have been selling freely at these prices and the movement of the crop has been above normal. The carryover of old seed in growers' and shippers' hands is negligible. The quality of the new crop seed on the whole is somewhat better than last year.

During July, August, and September of this year 207,300 lbs. of white clover seed was imported, compared with 538,600 lbs. during the same period last year. The new tariff act which recently became effective imposes a duty of 3¢ per lb. on the imports of white clover seed.

Redtop Seed Movement Increases.

The movement of redtop seed during September increased considerably, and by Sept. 26 fully two-thirds of the crop had been sold by growers. At principal shipping points $13 per 100 lbs. was being paid for recleaned seed on Sept. 26, compared with $14–$15 a month ago.

Import Duties on Seeds.

The rates of duty on the imports of seeds under the 1922 and the 1913 tariff acts are as follows:

Kind of seed.	Unit.	Rate of duty. 1922 act.	Rate of duty. 1913 act.
Field seeds:		*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Alfalfa	Pound	4	Free.
Alsike clover	do	4	Free.
Crimson clover	do	1	Free.
Red clover	do	4	Free.
White clover	do	3	Free.
Clover n. s. p. f.	do	2	Free.
Millet	do	1	Free.
Timothy	do	2	Free.
Hairy vetch	do	2	Free.
Spring vetch	do	1	Free.
All other grass seed n. s. p. f.	do	2	Free.
Sugar beet		Free.	Free.
Rape		Free.	Free.
Vegetable seeds:			
Beet (except sugar)	Pound	4	3
Cabbage	do	10	6
Canary	do	1	½
Cauliflower	do	25	Free.
Celery	do	2	Free.
Kale	do	6	6
Kohlrabi	do	8	6
Mangelwurzel	do	4	Free.
Mushroom spawn	do	1	1
Onion	do	15	.....
Parsley	do	2	3
Parsnip	do	4	3
Pepper	do	15	10
Radish	do	4	3
Spinach	do	1	1
Turnip	do	4	3
Rutabaga	do	4	3
Flower	do	6	Free.
All other vegetable and field seeds n. s. p. f.	do	6	5
Oil bearing seeds:			
Castor beans	do	½	3/10
Flaxseed	Bushel	40	20
Poppy	100 lbs	32	[1] 15
Sunflower	Pound	2	Free.
Soy beans	do	½	Free.
Cotton	do	⅓	Free.
Rape		Free.	Free.
Hempseed		Free.	Free.
Sesame		Free.	
Peanuts—			
Shelled	Pound	4	3/4
Unshelled	do	3	3/4

[1] 15¢ per bushel of 47 lbs., equivalent to approximately 32¢ per 100 lbs.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Oct. 3. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

By-Products from Citrus Fruits. By E. M. Chace, Chemist in Charge, Laboratory of Fruit and Vegetable Chemistry, Bureau of Chemistry. Pp. 13, fig. 1. (Department Circular 232.) Price, 5¢.

The Corn Crop. By C. E. Leighty and C. W. Warburton, Agronomists, Bureau of Plant Industry, and O. C. Stine and O. E. Baker, Agriculturist Economists, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 161–226, figs. 51. (Separate 872, Yearbook 1921.) Price, 10¢.

The Cotton Situation. By A. M. Agelasto, Specialist in Cotton Classing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, C. B. Doyle, Botanist, Bureau of Plant Industry, and G. S. Meloy, Investigator in Cotton Marketing, and O. C. Stine, Agricultural Economist, Bureau, of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 323–406, figs. 53. (Separate 877, Yearbook 1921.) Price, 15¢.

Directory of Officials and Organizations Concerned with the Protection of Birds and Game, 1922. By George A. Lawyer, Chief United States Game Warden, and Frank L. Earnshaw, Assistant, Interstate Commerce in Game Enforcement of Migratory Bird Treaty and Lacey Acts, Bureau of Biological Survey. Pp. 20. Sept. 26, 1922. (Department Circular 242.) Price, 5¢.

The Effect of Silage on the Flavor and Odor of Milk. By James A. Gamble, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, University of Maryland, collaborator, and Ernest Kelly, in charge of Market Milk Investigations, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 24, fig. 1. Sept. 20, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1097.) Price, 5¢.

Experiments with Spray Solutions for Preventing Insect Injury to Green Logs. By F. C. Craighead, Specialist in Forest Entomology, Forest Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 11. (Professional Paper.) August, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1079.) Price, 5¢.

Farm and Terminal Market Prices: Wheat, Corn, and Oats. Crop Movement Year 1920-21. By J. W. Strowbridge, Investigator in Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 58, figs. 30. September, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1083.) Price, 10¢.

Frost Injury to Tomatoes. By R. B. Harvey, formerly Plant Physiologist, Office of Plant Physiological and Fermentation Investigations, and R. C. Wright, Physiologist, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 9, fig. 1. August, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1099.) Price, 5¢.

A Graphic Summary of American Agriculture. By O. E. Baker, Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 100, figs. 124. (Separate 878, Yearbook 1921.) Price, 20¢.
Based largely on the Census of 1920.

Kernel-Spot of the Pecan and Its Cause. By J. B. Demaree, Assistant Pathologist, Office of Fruit-Disease Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 15, figs. 5. (Professional Paper.) Sept. 26, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1102.) Price, 5¢.

A Method of Determining Grease and Dirt in Wool. By D. A. Spencer, J. I. Hardy, and Mary J. Brandon, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 20, figs. 6. September, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1100.) Price, 5¢.

Pedigreed Fiber Flax. By Robert L. Davis, Assistant Plant Breeder in Fiber Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 23, figs. 9. (Professional Paper.) Sept. 21, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1092.) Price, 10¢.

Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Warehouse Act of August 11, 1916. Pp. 37. Revised Regulations for Cotton Warehouses. August, 1922. (Circular 158, Office of the Secretary.) Price, 5¢.

Reindeer in Alaska. By Seymour Hadwen, Chief Veterinarian and Parasitologist, and Lawrence J. Palmer, In Charge of Grazing Investigations, Bureau of Biological Survey. Pp. 74, Pl. 24. Sept. 22, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1089.) Price, 25¢.

Report of the Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station, 1921. By D. W. May, Agronomist in Charge. Pp. 27, Pl. 4. Price, 10¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, No. 71. Pp. 62. September, 1922. Price, 5¢.
Previous numbers of this series have been issued as Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Bureau of Markets.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Chemistry, Supplement 139. Notices of Judgments 10401–10450. Pp. 229–252. September, 1922. Price, 5¢.

Tractors on Southern Farms. By H. R. Trolley, Agricultural Engineer, and L. M. Church, Assistant in Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of Public Roads. Pp. 26, figs. 3. August, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 1278.)
Summarizes the experience of 684 tractor owners in the Southern States.

Work and Expenditures of the Agricultural Experiment Stations, 1920. Pp. 94. Prepared by the Office of Experiment Stations, States Relations Service. Price, 5¢.
Has also been issued as House Document No. 1048, 66th Congress, 3d Session.

Cotton

COTTON PRICES LOWER UNDER HEAVY MOVEMENT TO MARKET

Demand Not Sufficient to Absorb the Increased Offerings Without Declines Being Registered.

The week ending Sept. 30 witnessed a continuation of the heavy movement of cotton to market which has been in evidence for the past few weeks and heavy hedge sales on the future exchanges. The demand was not sufficient to meet the large offerings without declines in prices and, except for an advance of about ⅜¢ per lb. on Friday, the downward trend in the average price of Middling in the 10 designated spot markets was continuous throughout the week, the closing price on Saturday being 19.95¢. This was the lowest average price reached this season and nearly ¾¢ below the closing price for the previous week. The highest average price so far this season was 22.48¢ per lb. touched on Aug. 21. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 101 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 98 points.

The reports indicated that the unsettled conditions abroad continued to have a depressing influence on the market. Reports of serious crop damage seem to have been overshadowed by the large immediate supply, the lack of general trade and export demand, and the foreign situation, although American mills have been reported steady buyers at times.

The dry goods market continued active and a further broadening of trade was reported. There were also advances in prices for several lines of dry goods.

Closing Future Prices for September 30 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1922	1921	1920	1922	1921	1920
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
October	20.12	20.48	22.25	19.70	20.05	20.80
December	20.40	20.65	21.25	19.74	20.26	20.42
January	20.25	20.33	20.92	19.76	20.03	20.25
March	20.33	20.02	20.68	19.80	19.59	20.25
May	20.25	19.50	20.51	19.79	19.15	20.01

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets for the Week Ending September 30.

Market.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents*
Norfolk	21.00	20.88	20.50	20.38	20.75	20.13
Augusta	20.75	20.75	20.50	20.50	21.00	20.38
Savannah	20.70	20.70	20.42	20.25	20.75	20.15
Montgomery	20.00	19.75	19.50	19.38	19.75	19.12
New Orleans	20.50	20.50	20.25	20.00	20.25	20.25
Memphis	20.75	20.50	20.50	20.25	20.50	20.50
Little Rook	20.75	20.75	20.37	20.00	20.00	20.00
Dallas	19.90	19.90	19.45	19.35	19.85	19.20
Houston	20.50	20.40	20:00	20 00	20.40	19.75
Galveston	20.50	20.50	20.15	20.05	20.40	20.00
Average	20.54	20.46	20.16	20.02	20.37	19.95

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on September 29 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1891	8.62	1902	9.00	1913	14.20
1892	7.62	1903	10.00	1914	——
1893	8.00	1904	10.70	1915	11.90
1894	6.31	1905	10.85	1916	15.95
1895	8.88	1906	9.90	1917	25.20
1896	8.44	1907	11.85	1918	34.80
1897	6.50	1908	9.30	1919	32.25
1898	5.38	1909	13.30	1920	26.00
1899	6.88	1910	13.75	1921	21.20
1900	10.75	1911	10.40	1922	21.05
1901	8.25	1912	11.65		

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Sept. 30, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding days in 1921 and 1920, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Sept. 30, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average Sept. 30, 1922.	Average Oct. 1, 1921.	Average Oct. 2, 1920.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	125	125	150	125	175	125	150	175	125	148	215	310
Strict Good Mid.	150	100	100	113	100	125	100	125	125	100	114	165	248
Good Middling	100	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	78	103	185
Strict Middling	50	50	50	38	50	50	50	50	50	50	49	53	95
Middling	20.13	20.38	20.15	19.12	20.50	20.00	19.20	19.75	20.00	20.25	19.95	20.71	23.11
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	75	75	50	55	88	260
Low Middling	100	100	100	125	125	100	125	150	150	125	120	213	605
Strict Good Ord.[2]	175	150	150	200	225	175	225	250	250	225	203	338	960
Good Ordinary [2]	250	200	200	275	325	275	325	350	350	325	288	440	1,195
Yellow Tinged:													
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	25	3	45	158
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	.75	50	50	50	53	135	260
Middling [2]	100	100	150	150	150	150	175	175	175	200	153	233	420
Strict Low Middling[2]	175	150	225	225	225	225	250	250	250	250	223	345	648
Low Middling [2]	275	200	300	300	325	300	325	325	325	325	300	448	965
Yellow Stained:													
Good Middling	100	100	100	100	125	100	125	150	150	125	118	220	420
Strict Middling [2]	200	150	200	175	225	175	225	250	225	225	205	310	548
Middling [2]	275	200	300	250	275	250	325	350	325	275	283	415	705
Blue Stained:													
Good Middling [2]	150	100	150	125	100	125	150	150	150	150	135	268	515
Strict Middling [2]	225	150	225	200	150	200	225	225	225	175	200	358	643
Middling [2]	300	200	300	275	200	275	300	300	300	300	275	450	785
Sales for week, bales	1,737	1,335	602	1,569	8,050	28,985	84,320	69,338	13,670	12,790	[3] 220,396	[3] 209,938	.....

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30 amounted to 1,136,994 bales, compared with 980,146 bales during the corresponding period in 1921.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Sept. 29, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	5	.....	.....	3
Strict Good Middling	504	234	45	293
Good Middling	4,978	4,393	650	3,645
Strict Middling	12,406	19,482	3,516	22,654
Middling	13,371	47,667	4,589	37,173
Strict Low Middling	6,602	39,264	2,365	19,040
Low Middling	996	9,443	71	7,410
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	1,885	3,880	518	3,214
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	655	3,405	365	3,046
Good Middling Yellow Stained	10	23	3	3
Total	41,412	127,791	12,122	96,481

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Sept. 29, at the port of New York were 65,222 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 147,822 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 100,055 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921 ,426,488 bales.

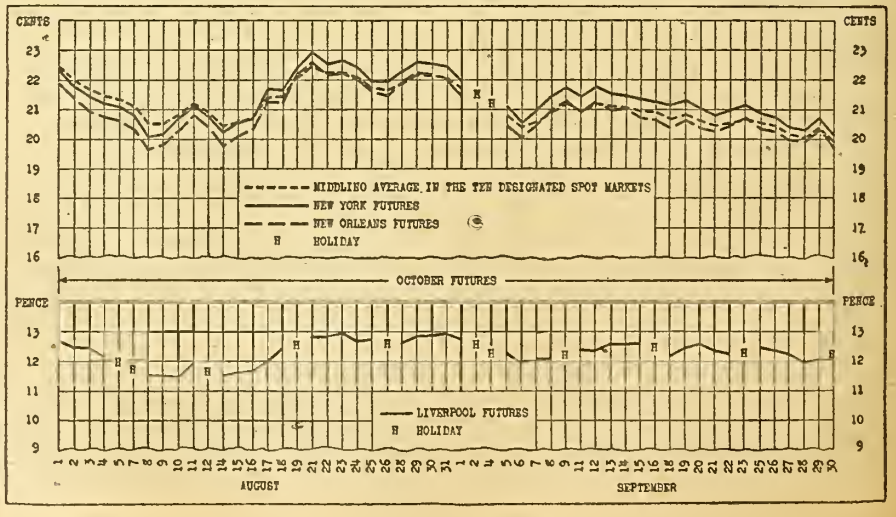
Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, full 1⅛ inches	24
Middling, off color, 1⅛ inches	22
Strict Middling, full 1⅛ inches	24½
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1 1/16 inches	28
Memphis:	
Middling, full 1 1/16 inches	23
Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ inches	25
Middling, 1⅛ inches	26
Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 1/16 inches	28½
Low Middling, dull color, 1 1/16 inches	23

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 20½¢ per lb. at New Orleans, and

COMPARATIVE COTTON PRICE VARIATIONS FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.



20½¢ at Memphis on Sept. 30, 1922, and 20½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 21¢ at Memphis on Oct. 1, 1921.

Lengths.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	150	175	200	200
1 1/8 ins	375	750	450	700
1 3/16 ins	550	1,100	850	1,200
1¼ ins	800	1,500	950	1,900

Quotations reported on Sept. 29 for Pima American Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 38¢ per lb.; No. 2, 36¢, No. 3, 35¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 40¢ per lb. for No. 2 grade and 37¢ for No. 3 grade.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to September 29.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1922	1921	1913
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Port receipts	921	1,032	1,331
Port stocks	670	1,407	481
Interior receipts	1,304	1,292	935
Interior stocks	743	1,148	224
Into sight	2,041	1,852	1,918
Northern spinners' takings	236	297	210
Southern spinners' takings	563	667	286
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,228	3,945	1,660

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to September 29.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1922	1921	[1] 1913
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	208,137	118,751	313,826
France	86,561	145,343	101,195
Germany	95,822	248,728	273,375
Italy	46,241	32,515	36,443
Japan	47,736	167,569	10,418
China	2,000	43,534	.....
Spain	41,469	44,091	32,583
Belgium	16,725	28,591	23,243
Other countries	27,952	41,576	20,737
Total	572,643	870,698	811,820

[1] Exports for 1913 are for the period Aug. 1 to Sept. 26.

Exports for the week ending Sept. 29 amounted to 130,477 bales, compared with 114,243 bales the previous week, 147,591 bales for the corresponding week in 1921 and 219,717 bales for the week ending Sept. 26, 1913.

Stocks of American Cotton in Europe on September 29, 1922, and on the Corresponding Day in Previous Years.

At—	1913	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	274	50	572	508	518	276
Manchester	17	9	71	68	51	30
Continent	167	150	298	190	475	238
Total	458	209	941	766	1,044	544

Sampling of Seeds is Highly Important Between Buyer and Seller.

It is customary for local shippers and seedsmen to pay cash for seed. The seed shipped should be equal in quality, and preferably identical, to the sample on which the sale has been based. If the seed, upon arrival at the seedsman's warehouse proves to be of decidedly inferior quality, it may be refused or discounted by the seedsman, especially if the market declines after the transaction.

Therefore to minimize claims and to foster good business relationship between seller and buyer, extreme care in sampling should be taken and the seller and buyer should each retain samples, properly identified, for future reference in case of disputes.

Rape seed comes principally from Japan and Holland.

COTTON SEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

City.	Week ending Sept. 23, 1922.		Week ending Sept. 24, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C	$30.00	$26.00	$43.00	$40.00
New Bern, N. C	30.00	28.00	.....	.....
Greenville, S. C	30.00	31.00	.....	38.00
Hartsville, S. C	28.00	.....	.....	.....
Laurens, S. C	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Blackville, S. C	32.00	.....	.....	.....
North, S. C	37.00	.....	.....	.....
Ridge Spring, S. C	.....	33.50	.....	.....
St. Matthews, S. C	.....	34.00	.....	.....
Spartanburg, S. C	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Williston, S. C	.....	31.50	.....	.....
Bamberg, S. C	.....	32.00	.....	.....
Camden, S. C	.....	32.00	.....	.....
Edgefield, S. C	.....	.....	42.00	40.00
Cheraw, S. C	.....	.....	46.25	38.50
Orangeburg, S. C	.....	.....	45.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga	30.00	27.00	45.00	42.00
Savannah, Ga	28.00	25.00	.....	.....
Dallas, Tex	30.00	30.00	41-42.00	37-38.00
Fort Worth, Tex	33.00	30.00	40.00	.....
Houston, Tex	30.00	27.00	40.00	.....
Guthrie, Okla	25.00	20.00	35.00	24.00
Oklahoma City, Okla	.....	.....	35.00	30.00
Chickasha, Okla	.....	.....	34.00	28.00
Little Rock, Ark	28-30.00	25.00	.....	.....
Fort Smith, Ark	30.00	25.00	.....	.....
Augusta, Ark	.....	26-27.00	.....	.....
Earle, Ark	30.00	27.00	.....	.....
England, Ark	30.00	27.00	.....	.....
Forrest City, Ark	30.00	26.00	.....	.....
Mammoth Springs, Ark	25.00	23.00	.....	.....
Marianna, Ark	32.00	32.00	.....	.....
Monticello, Ark	28.00	25.00	.....	.....
Newport, Ark	28-30.00	23-25.00	.....	.....
Texarkana, Ark	28.00	25.00	.....	.....
Walnut Ridge, Ark	28.00	24.00	.....	.....
Wilmot, Ark	28.00	25.00	.....	.....
Lauratown, Ark	.....	.....	38.00	.....
Ashdown, Ark	.....	.....	.....	32.00
Jonesboro, Ark	.....	.....	.....	32.00
Prescott, Ark	.....	.....	.....	35.00
Aberdeen, Miss	25.00	23.00	.....	.....
Alligator, Miss	32.00	30.00	.....	.....
Batesville, Miss	28.00	25.00	.....	.....
Canton, Miss	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Clarksdale, Miss	35.00	33.00	.....	.....
Coldwater, Miss	31.00	27.00	.....	.....
Greenville, Miss	35.00	32.00	.....	.....
Greenwood, Miss	32.00	28.00	.....	.....
Glen Allan, Miss	30.00	30.00	.....	.....
Macon, Miss	28-30.00	23-25.00	.....	.....
Meridian, Miss	28.00	.....	.....	.....
Vicksburg, Miss	32.00	28.00	.....	.....
New Orleans, La	25.00	.....	40.00	.....
Henning, Tenn	.....	.....	.....	35.00
Ripley, Tenn	25.00	25.00	.....	.....
Dyersburg, Tenn	29.00	26.00	.....	.....
Memphis, Tenn	32.00	30.00	.....	.....

Columbia Sheep Meets Demands of Western Sheepmen.

Ever since mutton and lamb attained a permanent place in the American diet, sheepmen of the western range States have been searching for the type of sheep that will best enable them to profit by the attractive prices paid for lambs without sacrificing their former business of growing wool.

The Columbia sheep, which is a new type developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, seems to meet this demand. It was founded on a cross between the Lincoln, a coarse-wool breed, and the Rambouillet, a fine-wool breed. It has been developed at the Government sheep experiment station at Dubois, Idaho, and has not been thoroughly tested under farm conditions. Experiments of the department show that the Columbia promises to be one of the most profitable cross-bred types yet developed for range purposes, being especially adaptable to ranges where feed is sufficiently abundant to produce lambs ready for slaughter at weaning time.

Next to the United Kingdom, Italy is the largest importer of American wheat, having received over 32,000,000 bus. in 1920. France ranks next with 26,000,000 for the same year.

Influence of Yield on the Cost of Producing Cotton.

In any study of cotton production costs on several farms for a single year there will be found a number of farmers who produce more cheaply than others. Costs not only vary on different farms for a particular season but also differ on the same farm from year to year. Such variations on an individual farm from year to year and on a group of farms for the same year may be due in part to unfavorable weather conditions, to certain diseases, to insect enemies, or they may reflect the management of the operator. Even the most successful cotton grower may have an "off" year when the cotton enterprise must be counted as a loss.

Variations in the cost of producing a pound of cotton are due, of course, to variations in costs expended per acre and in the yields obtained. If yield were to increase with fixed relation to an increase in cost per acre, much of the variation in the cost per unit of product would be eliminated. The crop may be handled according to approved methods of production and then be injured or destroyed because of conditions over which the farmer has little or no control. Under such conditions the cost per acre may be reasonable but because of the low yield obtained the cost per pound of lint will be extremely high.

The figures given in the following table for the crop of 1918 were obtained from 673 farmers in eight cotton counties of the South. The 1918 figures have been adjusted according to changes in the prices of labor, fertilizer, planting seed, machinery costs, land rent, and other items of costs to show the relation of yield to costs for the 1921 and 1922 crop seasons. A grouping of these farms according to an increase in yield of 50 lbs. of lint per acre shows that the cost per acre increased with the yield and the cost per pound of lint decreased. This emphasizes the importance to the grower of securing a good yield if he is to produce cotton at a low cost per pound.

Influence of Yield on the Net Cost of Producing an Acre and a Pound of Short Staple Cotton, 1918, 1921, and 1922.

Yield of lint per acre.	Actual costs from records for 1918.		Computed costs from 1918 data for—			
			1921		1922	
	Net cost per acre.	Net cost per pound of lint.	Net cost per acre.	Net cost per pound of lint.	Net cost per acre.	Net cost per pound of lint.
Eastern cotton area: [1]						
100 lbs. and less	$47.41	$0.55	$43.89	$0.51	$36.34	$0.42
101 to 150 lbs.	48.33	.41	44.48	.38	35.86	.30
151 to 200 lbs.	53.61	.30	49.36	.27	39.19	.22
201 to 250 lbs.	57.44	.25	52.69	.23	41.61	.18
251 to 300 lbs.	64.09	.23	58.77	.21	46.20	.17
Over 300 lbs.	75.94	.21	68.94	.19	54.37	.15
Western cotton area: [2]						
100 lbs. and less	28.71	.30	26.40	.28	24.21	.25
101 to 150 lbs.	34.84	.25	34.59	.25	31.65	.23
151 to 200 lbs.	36.89	.21	37.31	.21	34.13	.19
201 to 250 lbs.	40.34	.18	40.72	.18	37.24	.17
251 to 300 lbs.	47.13	.1[illegible]	43.13	.16	39.56	.15

[1] Represented by 523 farm records in six counties of Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina.
[2] Represented by 150 farm records in the eastern wooded and black land sections of Texas

Commercial supplies of domestic orchard grass seed are produced mostly in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, and Virginia.

Crop Reports

COTTON CROP CONDITION PLACED AT 50 PER CENT

Crop Deterioration Has Been Greater Than Usual—Production Is Forecast at 10,135,000 Bales.

The condition of the cotton crop on Sept. 25 was 50% of a normal condition as estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a report issued on Oct. 3. This compares with 57% on Aug. 25, 42.2% on Sept. 25, 1921, 59.1% on Sept. 25, 1920, and an average of 59.5% on Sept. 25 of the past 10 years.

During the month preceding Sept. 25 the condition of the crop deteriorated 7 points. This is 1.2 points greater than the average deterioration of 5.8 points during the 10 years from 1912 to 1921.

FORECAST OF PRODUCTION.

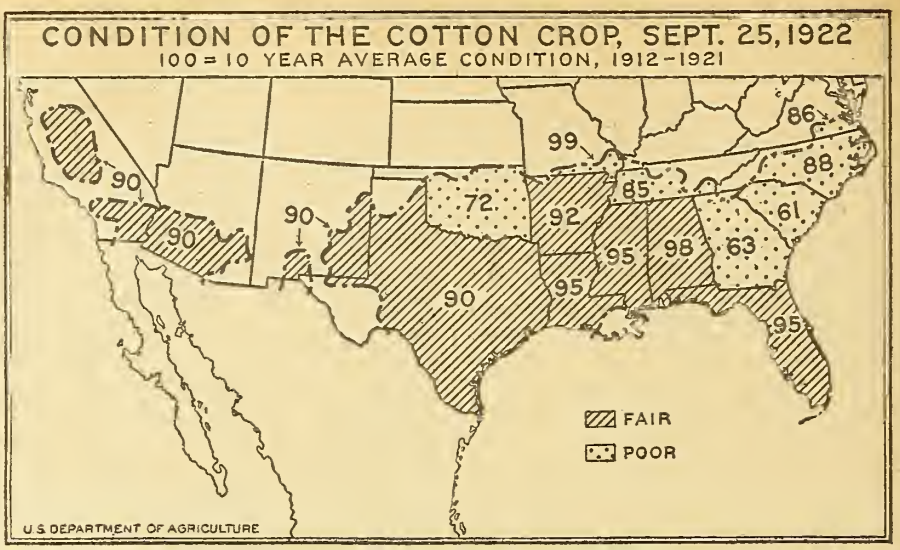
A condition of 50% on Sept. 25 forecasts a yield of about 139.2 lbs. of lint per acre and a total production of about 10,135,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross. The final outturn may be larger or smaller than this amount, according to whether or not conditions developing during the remainder of the season prove more or less favorable to the crop than average. Last year the production was 7,953,641 bales, two years ago 13,439,603 bales, three years ago 11,420,763 bales, four years ago 12,040,532 bales, and five years ago 11,302,375 bales.

The crop is maturing early throughout the Cotton Belt because of drought and high temperature, and this hastening of maturity has prevented the full development of bolls. Ginning is unusually advanced, so much so that the bulk of the crop in some sections is already ginned and sold. Previous to the drought, wet weather caused heavy shedding, resulting in even more damage than the boll weevils. In Georgia the condition is reported to be the poorest on record except last year's, and the abandonment of acreage is relatively large.

In Louisiana the crop had to contend with a wet spring, late planting, poor stands, a wet July, the army worm, and the boll weevil. The condition of the crop in Texas is very spotted. Although there are counties where the plant, though small in size, is fruited nearly to the top, there is little top crop for the State as a whole.

Drought and the boll weevil have destroyed practically the entire middle and top crops in Oklahoma, and most fields are being finished at the first picking. Tennessee's ginning during the 10 days before Sept. 25 was extremely heavy, and the crop was being picked, ginned, and marketed much more rapidly than usual.

Details of the cotton report by States are given in the accompanying table.



CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP ON SEPTEMBER 25, AND FORECAST OF PRODUCTION, WITH COMPARISONS.

State.	Condition (100=normal).							Production.	
	Aug. 25.		Sept. 25.			Change Aug. 25 to Sept. 25.		Final 1921. (Census ginnings.)	Forecast Sept. 25, 1922.
	1912-1921 average.	1922.	1912-1921 average.	1921.	1922.	1912-1921 average.	1922.		
								1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*
Virginia	79	68	73	53	63	−6	−5	16	22
North Carolina	73	65	67	54	59	−6	−6	776	730
South Carolina	68	46	62	40	38	−6	−8	755	620
Georgia	65	44	59	33	37	−6	−7	787	910
Florida	64	60	58	50	55	−6	−5	11	25
Alabama	63	60	56	46	55	−7	−5	580	843
Mississippi	65	60	57	48	54	−8	−6	813	1,029
Louisiana	61	60	56	41	53	−5	−7	279	407
Texas	62	59	58	38	52	−4	−7	2,198	3,412
Arkansas	70	63	62	53	57	−8	−6	797	975
Tennessee	75	65	66	62	56	−9	−9	302	268
Missouri	76	70	71	70	70	−5	0	70	82
Oklahoma	66	53	58	38	42	−8	−11	481	691
California	92	91	89	73	80	−3	−11	[1] 34	[2] 120
Arizona	[3] 89	87	[3] 89	81	80	0	−7	45	51
All other	.....	85	.....	83	85	.....	0	9	23
United States	65.3	57.0	59.5	42.2	50.0	−5.8	−7.0	[1] 7,954	10,135

[1] Includes about 8,000 bales grown in Lower California (Old Mexico).
[2] About 73,000 bales grown in Lower California (Old Mexico) included in California figures, but excluded from United States total.
[3] Five-year average.

Increased Exports of Currants from Greece.

The exports of currants from Greece for the 1921-22 season show a large increase over the 1920-21 season, being 113,875 short tons compared with 98,336 short tons last season. During the 1913-14 season 144,031 tons were exported.

Estimated Production of Certain Crops in Canada.

The August estimates of the production of the field crops of Canada are given below compared with the final estimates for 1921. The August estimates are higher than the July estimates for all of the small grains.

Crop.	Production.		Average yield.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
	1,000 bu.	*1,000 bu.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	300,858	388,773	13.00	17.25
Oats	426,233	558,358	25.25	34.75
Barley	59,709	76,395	21.25	28.00
Rye	21,455	49,602	11.75	20.50
Flax	4,112	5,296	7.75	10.25
Peas	2,770	2,945	16.25	15.50
Beans	1,090	976	16.00	16.00
Buckwheat	8,230	7,825	22.25	22.25
Mixed grains	22,272	30,255	33.50	35.00
Corn (husking)	14,904	14,909	52.50	49.75
Potatoes	107,346	102,686	152.00	148.00
Turnips	79,150	80,796	365.25	355.25

By keeping in touch with the published seed market information for the entire country and not focusing all of his attention on local conditions, which may be just the opposite from those prevailing elsewhere, the farmer can determine fairly well when it is advisable to sell his seed.

Production of Field Crops in England and Wales.

The estimated production of field crops in England and Wales, as of Sept. 1, compared with the previous estimate and the final figures for 1921 are given in the table below:

Crop.	Final estimate, 1921.	Forecast, Aug. 1, 1922.	Forecast, Sept. 1, 1922.
	1,000 bushels.	*1,000 bushels.*	*1,000 bushels.*
Wheat	69,776	63,010	60,800
Barley	42,472	40,720	40,880
Oats	80,264	74,320	74,800
Beans	6,224	7,360	7,120
Peas	2,504	2,720	2,480

Flax Area in Belgium Decreased.

It is estimated that less flax has been planted in Belgium this year than last year when the estimated area was 37,000 acres, which, in turn, was 13,000 acres less than the average amount planted the last five years before the war.

Grain

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS AGAIN A BIG FACTOR IN WHEAT MARKET

September Wheat Future Advances Before Being Closed Out—Coarse Grains Steady.

The wheat market during the week ending Sept. 30 was generally unsettled, the war news from day to day acting as a disturbing factor. The September future prices, however, scored advances, being closed out at the end of the week at $1.11 at Chicago, $1.04¾ at Minneapolis, and 99¾¢ at Kansas City. September corn at Chicago closed at 62½¢. There was practically no congestion as the September future was closed out and the trading basis changed to the December future. As the political and war situation cleared up toward the last of the week foreign markets were lowered and this was reflected in the unsettled future market at Chicago.

Notwithstanding the advance of about 6¢ per bu. during the week in the September future wheat price, cash prices for wheat were lowered, No. 2 Red wheat at Chicago closing the week at $1.12 compared with $1.13¾ at the close of the previous week. Offerings of cash wheat continued light at Chicago, total receipts being 500 cars. There was an active demand for good milling wheat, but very little of that grade was available. Elevator interests absorbed a large part of the spot offerings. The congestion in late shipments at Buffalo restricted the out movement of wheat to a great extent and during the week about 400,000 bus. of wheat and 1,000,000 bus. of corn that had been sold for lake shipment were ordered shipped all rail to the seaboard.

CASH PREMIUMS LOWERED.

The premiums on cash wheat were lowered 2¢-6¢ at Minneapolis during the week, principally because of the falling off in demand from the milling industry. Much of the grain arriving at Minneapolis was in cars which could not be forwarded east of Minneapolis, which resulted in an increase in the local supply. The movement of spring wheat to Minneapolis during September was about 1,000,000 bus. less than during the corresponding month in 1921. Durum receipts, however, were about 1,000,000 bus. more than during September, 1921.

Duluth receipts were reported to be approximately 2,000,000 bus. less for both spring and durum wheat. This reduced movement was especially noticeable when the increased crop in that territory was considered. The lighter movement was attributed principally to the scarcity of suitable cars in which to ship the wheat. Railroads appeared unable to maintain receipts at more than about 500 cars per day. Total receipts for the week at Minneapolis were 3,299 cars.

The recent dullness in the Kansas City wheat market was continued through the week under review. Total receipts were only 1,536 cars, and light acceptances of bids by country shippers indicated a continued light movement. Shortage of cars was said to be the dominant factor, but producers are reported to be reluctant to sell at the present price level. Milling demand was limited to the local mills, as Kansas City prices were out of line with the spring wheat markets. No. 1 Dark Hard Winter was quoted at $1.08-$1.15 on Sept. 30, and No. 1 Red Winter at $1.12-$1.13. Export bids from the Gulf were at about 12¢ over the Chicago-December future for No. 1 Dark Hard Winter.

There was an urgent demand for all grades of Red Winter wheat at St. Louis toward the end of the week, although the market earlier in the week had been dull. Orders from country mills were received in increasing volume and receipts were not sufficient to satisfy the demand. Elevator interests were also free buyers and arrivals were closely cleaned up. Prices were practically unchanged from those of the previous week. Receipts of wheat at St. Louis were 686 cars.

Primary receipts of wheat totaled 13,563,000 bus. which was about 318,000 bus. more than for the previous week. The visible supply was slightly more than for the previous week and totaled 32,354,000 bus. compared with 52,795,000 bus. for the corresponding week last year. Wheat and flour on ocean passage were given at 33,.656,000 bus. compared with 50,504,000 bus last year.

CORN PRICES FAIRLY FIRM.

Corn prices were fairly firm in practically all the markets during the week. The movement was not large and the local demand in most markets was sufficient to absorb the moderate offerings. Receipts at Chicago totaled 3,704 cars. The demand was not urgent during the first part of the week but was good later when elevator interests and corn products companies came into the market for larger amounts. Transportation difficulties restricted the outside demand, and country offerings were also lighter because of the increasing difficulty in obtaining cars. An improved foreign demand was reported and sales abroad were the largest for several weeks. Germany and Holland were among the foreign buyers.

Kansas City received only 100 cars of corn during the week, which was readily absorbed by good demand from feeders and local consumers. St. Louis reported a fair movement of corn for export, but a rather quiet demand from local agencies. Receipts at St. Louis were 479 cars.

The receipts of corn at primary markets totaled 8,134,000 bus. The visible supply was given at 12,206,000 bus. Stocks

(Concluded on page 319, column 1.)

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels: i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Sept. 30, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1]	1,298	281	890	86	709
Gulf ports [2]	1,032	238	4	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	2,377	.....	.....	694	.....
Total	4,707	519	894	780	709
Previous week	5,429	691	669	1,012	591
Corresponding week last year	5,540	315	9	584	214
Total July 1 to Sept. 30, 1922	57,620	14,342	7,986	9,177	9,492
Corresponding period last year	85,223	6,581	344	11,357	2,528

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, Sept. 29, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 2	.....	114	.....	130½	.....	125
Hard Winter	No. 1	108¾	106¾	.....	108¾	111	109¾
	No. 2	108½	106¼	107¼	108½	111	108¾
	No. 3	107¾	.....	107½	107¾	.....	.....
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	108½	106½	.....	108½	110¾	109¼
	No. 3	107¼	105	.....	.....	.....	106
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	110¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No. 3	.....	108½	108½	112	111	110
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Drk. Nor. Spg.	No. 1	122	117	118	117	117	116
	No. 2	115	113	112	113	112	111
	No. 3	112	105	108	108	110	106
Northern Spg.	No. 1	115	110	111	112	111	110
	No. 2	110	105	107	107	107	107
	No. 3	106	104	105	105	105	104
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	116	110⅛	109	110⅝	112	112
	No. 3	113	110¼	109¼	111⅞	111⅛	110
Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	106	.....	.....	105	108⅝
	No. 2	107¼	105¼	106	108	105⅞	106½
	No. 3	107⅛	104½	105¾	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 3	104	101	100	.....	100	.....
Red Winter	No. 2	112	110	110	109	111	.....
	No. 3	109¼	105⅞	107⅝	105¼	107¾	106⅞
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	109	108¼	108¼	.....	.....	.....
	No. 2	111	107¼	108¼	108⅝	108¼	108¾
	No. 3	111½	108⅞	109½	111	109¾	110¼
Hard Winter	No. 1	104⅝	100½	102½	102¼	101	.....
	No. 2	102⅝	99¾	99⅞	101⅝	102¼	100¾
	No. 3	99¼	102¼	99½	99	99½	100⅜
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	.....	97	98	99½	100	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	119	117	117	118	118	115¾
	No. 3	114½	113	112½	113½	112	111½

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	64½	63½	64	65¾	65¾	65½
	No. 3	63½	62¾	63½	65	65	64¾
Yellow	No. 1	64¼	63¾	.....	.....	65¾	.....
	No. 2	64½	63¾	64	65½	65	65¾
	No. 3	64	62¾	63½	64¾	65	64¾
Mixed	No. 1	.....	63	.....	65	65½	.....
	No. 2	64	63	63½	65	65	65¼
	No. 3	63½	62½	63	64¾	64¾	64¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	59	58¼	58¼	59	59⅛	59
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	58½	58	.....	.....	61	.....
Yellow	No. 2	.....	59½	59⅝	.....	62	.....
Mixed	No. 2	.....	58¼	58⅜	.....	.....	.....
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	.....	56	56½	57¼	57⅜	.....
	No. 2	56⅛	56	56½	57¼	57⅜	57½
Yellow	No. 1	57	56½	57	.....	.....	.....
	No. 2	57	56½	57	57¾	57⅞	57⅝
	No. 3	.....	56⅛	57	57⅛	57¾	57¾
Mixed	No. 2	56½	56	.....	57¼	57½	57¼
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	65¼	64	64	65	65	65½
Yellow	No. 2	65	64	64	65	65	65
	No. 3	64½	63	63½	64½	64½	64½

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	41¾	40¾	41½	42	41¾	41½
	No. 2	41¼	40¾	41⅛	41¾	41¼	41¼
	No. 3	39¾	39¼	40½	40½	40½	40¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	35¾	35¼	35½	35¾	36½	36¾
	No. 3	34½	33¾	34	34½	35	35
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	41	.....	40½	.....	.....	.....
	No. 3	.....	39⅝	39½	39⅝	40½	40½
OMAHA.							
White	No. 2	37⅝	36⅜	36½	37½	37½	37¾
	No. 3	36⅞	36⅛	36	36⅞	37¼	36½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	40½	40	40½	41	.....	41½
	No. 3	39½	39¼	39½	40¼	40½	40¼

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		72	70¼	70	.....	70½	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	68	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Sept.	106¾	105	106⅜	109½	111	108¼
	Dec.	106	104	104⅛	105	104⅞	104
Corn	Sept.	62⅞	62⅛	63½	64¼	63⅞	62½
	Dec.	58⅞	58¾	59⅝	59½	59½	58½
Oats	Sept.	39⅝	39¾	41	41⅞	41½	41⅜
	Dec.	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	37⅝	37¼	36⅝
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Sept.	100	97⅞	99	99¾	99½	96¾
	Dec.	99½	97¼	97⅞	98⅝	98¾	97⅜
Corn	Sept.	55⅞	55½	55¼	56½	56½	55⅝
	Dec.	53⅞	53⅝	54⅛	54¾	54⅝	54
Oats	Sept.	38¼	38⅛	38	38⅛	38½	38½
	Dec.	36¾	36½	36½	37½	37½	37

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR AUGUST, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.	Total, Aug., 1922.	Total, July, 1922.	Total, July-Aug., 1922.	Total, July-Aug., 1921.
Dark Northern Spring. No. 1	1933	279	12	213	5	34	14	17			1	3	21						4	1		228	2,765	775	3,540	2,661
No. 2	782	199	4	21	5	90	165	66					4				1		3	1		87	1,428	853	2,281	2,098
No. 3	654	95	7	13	12	50	71	35					2				4			1		81	1,025	1,262	2,287	4,147
All others	512	68	1	6	5	18	30	1		3			2									73	719	1,384	2,103	5,629
Total	3881	641	24	253	27	192	280	119		3	1	3	29				5		7	3		469	5,937	4,274	10,211	14,535
Northern Spring. No. 1	821	160	3	57									56						5	4		127	1,233	99	1,332	373
No. 2	313	246	1	7		12							12						4	2		50	647	147	794	206
No. 3	136	92		1									3			1			4	4		33	274	77	351	302
All others	100	14		6									1						1			5	127	165	292	348
Total	1370	512	4	71		12							72			1			14	10		215	2,281	488	2,769	1,229
Red Spring. No. 1	5	1																				1	7	3	10	5
No. 2	6	1		1																		2	10	3	13	6
No. 3	1																						1	11	12	4
All others	3																						3	2	5	17
Total	15	2		1																		3	21	19	40	32
Total Hard Red Spring	5266	1155	28	325	27	204	280	119		3	1	3	101			1	5		21	13		687	8,239	4,781	13,020	15,796
Amber Durum. No. 1	161	56				4					2				3							9	235	40	275	584
No. 2	300	294				115	171				2		3		4							45	934	664	1,598	1,823
No. 3	48	81					4						2									3	138	381	519	515
All others	34	35	1		1	1							2		1								75	92	167	285
Total	543	466	1		1	120	175				4		7		8							57	1,382	1,177	2,559	3,207
Durum. No. 1	92	42									6	1			7	1						6	155	7	162	26
No. 2	291	304		1							9		4		25							15	649	62	711	306
No. 3	49	111									2		3		2							7	174	151	325	183
All others	49	91		2		15					2		3									6	168	176	344	214
Total	481	548		3		15					19	1	10		34	1						34	1,146	396	1,542	729
Red Durum. No. 1	162	176	1	11						7			1		1							17	378	131	507	532
No. 2	68	152	5								2	1	1		1							7	237	174	411	499
No. 3	15	48	2	2																		1	68	59	127	110
All others	15	27	1									1										2	46	43	89	52
Total	260	403	9	13						7	2	2	2		2							27	727	407	1,134	1,193
Total Durum	1284	1417	10	16	1	135	175			7	25	3	19		44	1						118	3,255	1,980	5,235	5,129
Dark Hard Winter. No. 1	162	25	1	14						1	5	34	20	7	87	6			20	102	2	456	942	920	1,862	3,381
No. 2	96	5		93	2	18				1	28	698	125	86	95	22			20	99	14	870	2,272	1,845	4,117	6,596
No. 3	45	4		190	5	5				2	5	670	256	58	14	28			3	37	38	441	1,801	1,155	2,956	2,934
All others	29	7		52		2				6	6	394	140	36	14	6				3	41	186	922	975	1,897	1,414
Total	332	41	1	349	7	25				10	44	1,796	541	187	210	62			43	241	95	1,953	5,937	4,895	10,832	14,325
Hard Winter. No. 1	92	4	11	1060		75	44		92	757	624	127	224	42	94	36	6	2	10	87	7	910	4,304	3,659	7,963	15,211
No. 2	265	1	8	1832	45	1642	220		775	1,691	1,532	1,428	968	420	216	184	16	2		20	228	3,156	14,649	9,841	24,490	48,776
No. 3	124	8	2	657	5	1	1		5	387	521	2,146	812	983	236	90	1		1	2	243	2,948	9,173	6,602	15,775	20,292
All others	63	1	18	277	4	3			3	403	482	1,415	426	785	168	65	1	1		3	75	1,428	5,621	4,348	9,969	10,334
Total	544	14	39	3826	54	1721	265		875	3,238	3,159	5,116	2,430	2230	714	375	24	5	11	112	553	8,442	33,747	24,450	58,197	94,613
Yellow Hard Winter. No. 1	1		3	240		1			4	201	2	4	5		1	27	2			1	4	74	570	282	852	1,273
No. 2	6		28	1671		48			14	782	35	84	197	4	4	402	12	2			183	393	3,865	1,271	5,136	6,942
No. 3			10	453						133	24	211	179	42	1	198					202	133	1,586	505	2,091	2,505
All others	1		26	234						89	8	57	229	25	4	136	1				34	69	913	274	1,187	1,695
Total	8		67	2598		49			18	1,205	69	356	610	71	10	763	15	2		1	423	669	6,934	2,332	9,266	12,415
Total Hard Red Winter	884	55	107	6773	61	1795	265		893	4,453	3,272	7,268	3,581	2488	934	1,200	39	7	54	354	1071	11,064	46,618	31,677	78,295	121,353
Red Winter. No. 1	3	4		8	6	34	8		80	6					1		5	2	7	28		146	338	537	875	1,336
No. 2	5		1	588	76	1126	831		1762	339	10	74		1	16	345	138	96	15	34	70	1,281	6,208	7,030	13,838	15,619
No. 3	3			693	31	113	231		893	559	91	295		15	70	940	103	138	6	8	65	1,331	5,635	6,930	12,565	17,186
All others				186	10	39	1568	2	959	649	503	531		2	98	556	53	37	2		18	1,286	6,499	4,911	11,410	13,866
Total	11	4	1	1475	123	1312	2688	2	3694	1,553	604	900		18	185	1,841	299	273	30	70	153	4,044	19,280	19,408	38,688	48,007
Western Red. No. 1																			9	21		34	64	51	115	159
No. 2													1						12	10		27	50	28	78	74
No. 3													1							3			4	1	5	11
All others																				1			1	6	7	4
Total													2						21	35		61	119	86	205	248
Total Soft Red Winter	11	4	1	1475	123	1312	2688	2	3694	1,553	604	900	2	18	185	1,841	299	273	51	105	153	4,105	19,399	19,494	38,893	48,255
Hard White. No. 1																			3	7		597	607	482	1,089	608
No. 2																			13	24		103	140	174	314	393
No. 3																			32	37		32	101	69	170	290
All others																			5	21		8	34	21	55	151
Total																			53	89		740	882	746	1,628	1,442
Soft White. No. 1																				21		72	93	70	163	153
No. 2					10	11			25										17	299		153	515	234	749	985
No. 3					2	9	8		6										12	77		36	150	76	226	303
All others					4	4	2		8											6		4	28	24	52	86
Total					16	24	10		39										29	403		265	786	404	1,190	1,527
Western White. No. 1																			36	63		305	404	194	598	651
No. 2					1														62	376		176	615	287	902	1,754
No. 3																			23	347		48	418	111	529	716
All others																			3	49		4	56	8	64	98
Total					1														124	835		533	1,493	600	2,093	3,219
Total White Wheat					17	24	10		39										206	1327		1,538	3,161	1,750	4,911	6,188
Mixed Wheat. No. 1	231	207	2	191	2	12	12		3	45	26	9	24		18	5	14	2	5	29		152	989	974	1,963	2,235
No. 2	179	293	7	1026	15	244	255		128	152	62	89	54	4	97	120	58	6	16	100	50	469	3,424	3,264	6,688	10,293
No. 3	73	155	6	336	11	128	66		39	99	101	344	27	14	196	152	11	3	20	68	31	775	2,539	1,940	4,479	6,381
All others	67	107	8	88	3		5	1	14	157	244	410	31	38	193	48	3		2	12	9	490	1,938	1,305	3,243	4,012
Total Mixed Wheat	550	762	23	1641	31	276	338	1	184	453	433	852	136	56	504	325	86	11	43	209	90	1,886	8,890	7,483	16,373	22,921
Total, August, 1922	7995	3393	169	10230	260	3746	3756	122	4810	6469	4335	9026	3839	2562	1667	3368	429	291	375	2008	1314	19,398	89,562			
Total, July, 1922	4211	2003	48	7666	340	1843	2566	209	2285	2365	1402	9039	2878	2815	1710	3513	1109	693	337	746	934	18,453		67,165		
Total, July-August, 1922	12206	5396	217	17896	600	5589	6322	331	7095	8834	5737	18065	6717	5377	3377	6881	1538	984	712	2754	2248	37,851			156727	
Total, July-August, 1921	17436	8602	1258	19599	349	3573	3193	64	7140	14106	21685	32874	10274	6761	1710	12315	1825	1084	824	5454	2622	46,894				219,642

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR AUGUST, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total August, 1922.	Total July, 1922.	Total Oct. 1, 1921, to Aug. 31, 1922.	Total Oct. 1, 1920, to Aug. 31, 1921.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.				
Chicago	27	668	175	180	190	1,240	141	1,648	512	369	619	3,289	43	912	113	56	139	1,263	5,792	6,508	88,423	77,223
Omaha	167	413	12	2	12	606	182	645	32	5	20	884	69	375	23	7	24	498	1,988	1,587	20,957	13,379
Peoria	14	24	17	10	3	68	65	250	294	167	74	850	25	75	45	19	4	168	1,086	546	12,326	7,396
Kansas Cities	6	228	5	1	6	246	176	28	3	.....	2	209	16	200	18	2	11	247	702	1,136	15,941	14,341
St. Louis and E. St. Louis	66	254	12	3	16	351	64	428	82	37	54	665	11	98	14	7	14	144	1,160	1,414	18,704	15,533
Milwaukee	18	59	14	1	5	97	141	157	15	2	8	323	59	93	5	1	23	181	601	888	17,021	14,834
Indianapolis	10	59	159	126	64	418	11	45	84	133	192	465	.....	14	23	22	15	74	957	716	13,479	11,753
Minneapolis	11	5	1	.....	1	18	241	80	14	2	6	343	89	43	7	4	19	162	523	792	14,323	9,991
Buffalo	3	1	.....	.....	2	6	36	210	72	35	82	435	2	6	5	3	4	20	461	408	8,022	7,234
Cincinnati	20	37	34	31	10	132	2	15	57	73	63	210	.....	3	37	17	7	64	406	292	3,893	3,872
Memphis	1	53	1	.....	.....	55	3	149	15	20	94	281	.....	11	1	.....	5	17	353	455	3,503	3,051
Louisville	35	48	45	29	6	163	3	12	47	52	14	128	.....	5	4	6	4	19	310	350	3,201	1,670
Sioux City	4	47	2	.....	1	54	31	452	17	3	14	517	10	143	14	2	13	182	753	705	10,429	4,409
Philadelphia	.....	21	1	.....	.....	22	13	29	8	1	5	56	.....	138	3	5	5	151	229	571	8,244	6,295
Nashville	47	126	10	4	19	206	5	46	6	3	6	66	.....	7	1	.....	1	9	281	426	2,279	2,517
Cleveland	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	15	3	4	18	20	60	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	63	115	1,861	1,970
Baltimore	.....	93	.....	1	1	95	20	202	.....	.....	3	225	23	327	1	.....	4	355	675	1,425	27,653	12,149
New Orleans	16	323	.....	1	3	343	17	123	14	19	17	190	28	348	2	.....	4	382	915	385	18,091	6,208
Denver	5	2	.....	.....	.....	7	28	50	7	.....	2	87	32	55	5	1	3	96	190	190	2,774	3,036
Detroit	1	2	2	1	5	11	4	19	11	15	37	86	2	2	3	.....	1	8	105	50	1,299	762
Wichita	8	5	1	1	.....	15	6	13	1	1	2	23	10	34	3	.....	8	55	93	69	834	809
Seattle	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38	83	5	1	2	129	12	18	2	.....	.....	32	162	69	1,006	622
Fort Worth	4	6	2	.....	3	15	10	8	.....	.....	.....	18	7	12	1	.....	8	28	61	95	1,584	1,372
Portland	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5	15	51	6	1	1	74	7	6	1	.....	.....	14	93	35	490	384
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	3	18
Galveston	.....	5	.....	.....	2	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	9	3	.....	.....	14	24	23	201	196
Duluth	4	3	.....	.....	1	8	31	58	9	.....	4	102	16	59	9	1	5	90	200	874	9,172	1,865
New York	.....	89	.....	.....	2	91	3	1,011	3	1	3	1,021	.....	697	4	69	28	798	1,910	1,411	17,381	7,152
St. Joseph	2	170	12	2	1	187	9	150	1	1	3	164	.....	75	4	4	1	84	435	547	6,489	4,276
All other inspection points	180	803	236	138	137	1,494	257	1,763	430	247	218	2,915	149	1,033	157	66	110	1,515	5,924	5,087	66,887	44,750
Total, August, 1922	653	3,546	742	531	490	5,962	1,567	7,731	1,749	1,206	1,565	13,818	612	4,800	508	292	460	6,672	26,452	.....	.....	.....
Total, July, 1922	634	3,678	680	470	489	5,951	1,579	7,552	1,879	1,193	2,163	14,366	758	4,520	533	275	766	6,852	.....	27,169	.....	.....
Total, Oct. 1, 1921, to Aug. 31, 1922	10,050	35,438	14,697	7,631	5,367	73,183	21,464	79,486	54,841	22,855	24,577	203,223	10,352	56,691	38,828	7,497	6,700	120,068	.....	.....	396,474	.....
Total, Oct. 1, 1920, to Aug. 31, 1921	11,844	19,192	12,451	9,338	5,045	57,870	25,532	32,951	25,193	34,045	18,401	136,122	6,262	20,948	24,958	18,994	13,913	85,075	.....	.....	.....	279,067

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR AUGUST, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total, Aug. 1922.	Total, July 1922.	Total July 1, 1922, to Aug. 31, 1922.	Total July 1, 1921, to Aug. 31, 1921.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	89	1,519	2,269	161	89	4,127	....	8	7	....	1	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,143	2,962	7,105	12,963
Milwaukee	....	33	708	49	28	818	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	819	737	1,556	3,098
Minneapolis	6	425	1,178	292	62	1,963	....	....	....	....	30	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,993	894	2,887	4,864
New York	25	261	635	15	21	957	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	957	849	1,806	773
St. Louis and East St. Louis	9	130	531	109	62	841	1	7	11	....	....	19	....	8	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	868	1,024	1,892	2,111
Buffalo	....	281	251	29	5	566	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	566	333	899	1,786
Indianapolis	9	343	353	43	5	753	....	4	6	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	763	407	1,170	2,372
Omaha	....	12	445	188	34	679	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	681	699	1,380	1,106
Peoria	40	220	108	13	1	382	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	382	371	753	810
Cairo	....	162	682	108	36	988	....	....	3	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	992	807	1,799	1,062
Cincinnati	5	106	104	16	9	240	....	4	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	245	143	388	647
Memphis	1	58	298	25	13	395	....	1	2	....	....	3	1	1	4	3	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	407	577	984	961
Louisville	1	46	123	23	3	196	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	1	....	5	202	169	371	775
Kansas Cities	24	193	129	16	3	365	....	1	....	....	....	1	3	....	3	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	372	266	638	1,680
Philadelphia	....	61	89	1	3	154	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	154	52	206	236
Denver	1	7	58	4	3	73	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73	68	141	91
Nashville	....	82	158	14	14	268	....	4	2	1	....	7	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	2	279	159	438	942
Detroit	....	88	40	6	3	137	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	137	54	191	220
Seattle	5	22	26	.....	.....	53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	55	31	86	97
Portland	7	17	33	2	1	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	8	5	4	35	95	25	120	174
Cleveland	....	73	155	35	3	266	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	266	133	399	658
Duluth	....	11	62	19	1	93	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	94	188	282	626
New Orleans	....	32	50	.....	1	83	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	83	73	156	149
Fort Worth	....	3	18	.....	2	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	12	39	24	4	87	....	....	....	....	....	....	110	118	228	382
Baltimore	1	61	238	2	1	303	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	303	40	343	298
Sioux City	....	59	250	27	6	342	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	342	268	610	491
Boston	....	7	92	57	3	159	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	159	218	377	198
Atlanta	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	0	1	1
Galveston	....	.....	11	.....	1	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	18	32	22
Wichita	....	4	7	.....	.....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	6	18	18
St. Joseph	....	3	64	7	.....	74	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	75	27	102	159
All other inspection points	3	640	1,908	327	68	2,946	....	2	3	3	1	9	5	36	144	74	31	290	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,245	2,376	5,621	7,790
Total, August, 1922	226	4,960	11,073	1,588	481	18,328	1	31	37	4	35	108	17	61	191	103	35	407	10	9	14	7	4	44	18,887	.....	.....	.....
Total, July, 1922	166	2,936	8,607	1,563	195	13,467	5	22	42	7	5	81	12	89	307	100	35	543	....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	14,092	.....	.....
Total, July 1, 1922, to Aug. 31, 1922	392	7,896	19,680	3,151	676	31,795	6	53	79	11	40	189	29	150	498	203	70	950	10	9	15	7	4	45	.....	.....	32,979	.....
Total, July 1, 1921, to Aug. 31, 1921	716	7,687	24,001	10,379	2,063	44,846	25	169	247	126	52	619	18	188	679	880	234	1,999	40	30	20	5	1	96	.....	.....	.....	47,560

Weather

DROUGHT PREVAILS IN MOST SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY

Weather Favorable for Maturing and Harvesting of Crops—Fall Seeding Delayed.

Warm, sunshiny weather, with little or no rainfall prevailed during the week ending Oct. 3 in nearly all sections of the United States. Light to moderate rain fell on the immediate Pacific coast from central California northward, in most of Florida, in extreme southwestern Texas, and at a few other places in the South.

Drought conditions prevailed in most other districts and there was insufficient moisture for the proper growth of vegetation. Streams, springs, and wells were very low in parts of the Southwest and in a good many places from the Ohio Valley southeastward. Pastures, ranges, meadows, and late truck crops were unfavorably affected, and moisture was needed in many Central and Southern States for the germination of fall-sown seed. There was sufficient moisture for winter truck on the lower Texas coast, and somewhat too much moisture in central and southern Florida.

TOO DRY FOR PLOWING.

Weather conditions favored the maturity and harvest of crops, however, in most sections and work made rapid progress. The soil was too dry for plowing and seeding winter grains in most sections except in the North-Central and Pacific Coast States. Dirt roads continued in good condition but were mostly dusty. Roads were heavy in spots in the South on account of local rains.

Small grains.—There was insufficient moisture for the preparation of the soil and for seeding winter grains in nearly all sections of the country, and this work made generally poor progress. The only improvement in soil moisture for any material area was reported from the Pacific Coast States from central California northward, where beneficial showers were received. In practically all other sections the lack of soil moisture that has prevailed for several weeks was intensified by a further absence of rain, although conditions continued satisfactory in portions of the principal winter wheat belt, particularly in most of Missouri and in eastern Kansas, while Oklahoma received scattered, moderate rains the latter part of the week.

A considerable portion of the wheat had been seeded in Kansas and seeding made satisfactory progress in the extreme lower Missouri Valley, while much had been sown in northern Illinois. Seeding progressed slowly in the Ohio Valley and but little had been done in most sections. There was some complaint of Hessian fly in some sections of the western Lake region and upper Mississippi Valley. The harvest and threshing of rice made excellent progress in west Gulf districts. This crop was unfavorably affected in Georgia by dry weather.

Corn.—Very warm and nearly rainless weather with abundant sunshine prevailed throughout the principal corn growing districts, and as a result the crop matured and dried out very rapidly. Cutting made rapid progress and husking was under way in many sections. The crop is now practically matured and safe from frost damage. The dry weather had unfavorably affected late corn in the Southeastern States. It was not filling well in Tennessee where the condition was generally poor. The crop was poor in North Carolina and was almost beyond recovery in South Carolina. Weather conditions were ideal for drying corn in Iowa and cribbing will be active by the 10th if dry weather continues. The harvest of broom corn continued in New Mexico.

IDEAL FOR COTTON HARVEST.

Cotton.—The week was generally warm in the cotton-growing States and sunshine was abundant, except in the southeastern portion of the belt. Very little rain fell except for moderate showers in a few local areas. The general condition of cotton was practically unchanged at the close of the week and the warm, sunshiny weather caused a continued rapid opening of bolls. The crop developed fairly well in North Carolina despite the recent unfavorable growing conditions in that State and, while the general condition of the crop continued poor in South Carolina, it was yielding better than was expected in the Piedmont section. The top crop was unusually poor in Oklahoma and but little additional growth was reported from Texas.

The week was exceptionally favorable for picking and ginning and this work made rapid progress. The bolls were nearly all open in Arkansas and were opening fast in Oklahoma, where picking was well advanced. The crop had been nearly all gathered in southern Texas and picking had been nearly completed in Georgia, except in the northern division of the State, where premature opening because of the drought was reported.

LATE TRUCK CROPS NEED RAIN.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—White potato harvest was favored by fair weather in northern and western districts, but the late crop was in need of rain in Central and Eastern States. Drought caused deterioration of fall white potatoes in Georgia. Sweet potatoes were in need of moisture in the Southeast except in parts of Florida.

Late truck and garden crops were very unfavorably affected by dry weather in most regions east of the Rocky Mountains except along the lower Texas coast and in much of the Florida peninsula. Rainfall was sufficiently heavy in southern Florida to cause damage to truck and seed beds. The rain at the end of the week slightly damaged tomatoes and beans in California, and the work of threshing beans was delayed by fog and rain. Conditions favored the planting of a large amount of winter vegetables in California, but it was too dry for planting fall and winter crops in much of the Southeast.

Sugar cane developed satisfactorily in the lower Mississippi Valley, but rain was needed in more eastern areas. Sunshine was favorable for the development of sugar beets in Colorado, although it was too dry in localities, and rain was needed for digging in Utah. Conditions were favorable for the development and harvest of this crop in other areas. Tobacco harvest progressed very rapidly under favorable weather conditions. The high temperature hastened the maturity of this crop in Kentucky; cutting was mostly done in the southern portion of that State but considerable of the burley crop was still in the field.

Pastures, meadows, and stock.—The continued dry weather was having a very unfavorable effect on meadows and pastures in all central and eastern parts of the country, except in parts of the upper Lake and Gulf coast districts. Pastures were practically dried out in many sections and feeding was necessary. Streams and springs were becoming low and stock water scarce over large areas in the Ohio Valley and districts to the southeastward as well as in the Southwest. There was a marked diminuation of the water supply in Arizona, streams were very low and water holes drying up in New Mexico, and stock water was scarce in most sections of Oklahoma. Ranges were poor in the Great Plains and in the lower Rocky Mountain districts. More moisture was needed in Arizona, although the major ranges continued in good condition. Pastures were revived by rain in the far Northwest. Stock continued in good condition in the central and upper Rocky Mountain and upper Great Plains States, but were thin and poor in most parts of New Mexico and in portions of western Texas. Conditions favored the harvest of hay and forage crops.

Fruit.—There was some slight frost damage to cranberries in New Jersey and rain near the close of the week slightly injured raisins and prunes in California. Otherwise conditions were generally favorable for all fruit throughout the country, although the drought in Arkansas was damaging apple trees. Cranberry harvest was completed in Wisconsin with a fairly good yield and a crop of good apples was being gathered in the Lake region. Apples were reported as plentiful in Pennsylvania but of inferior quality. Apple harvest progressed in the far Northwestern States. Citrus fruit continued in good condition in Florida, although it was somewhat too wet on lowlands.

Week Warm and Dry.

High pressure prevailed over much of the country during the entire week and little or no rain occurred, except in local areas. The cool weather in the northeastern section of the country at the beginning of the week gave way to considerably higher temperatures and rather warm weather for the season prevailed in that area during the latter part of the week. Minimum temperatures below freezing were reported from only a few stations, the lowest being 24° at Greenville, Me., on Sept. 28. The minima were above 50° generally from the Ohio and lower Missouri Valleys southward. The maxima ranged mostly between 80° and 90° east of the Rocky Mountains, although they were somewhat above 90° in the west Gulf area and the extreme northwestern Great Plains.

Chart 1, page 320, shows that for the week as a whole, the temperature averaged above normal in all sections of the country, except at a few points along the south Atlantic coast and in portions of the far Northwest, where the weekly means were slightly below the seasonal average. It was especially warm from the Ohio Valley and central Great Plains northward, the plus departures in the central northern States ranging from 12° to 15°.

Rainfall was light and widely scattered. Pressure was moderately low over the Gulf of Mexico during much of the week and a rather well marked depression, though apparently of only moderate intensity, was central over the east Gulf at the close, and was moving slowly northwestward. It was attended by strong northeast winds along the east Gulf coast and by general rains in coast districts east of the Mississippi River.

Chart 2, page 320, shows that for the week as a whole, rainfall was moderately heavy

in much of Florida, the heaviest reported being 4 ins. at Jacksonville. There were moderate falls at a few other localities, principally in parts of Kansas and Oklahoma, and considerable rain fell in the Pacific coast districts from central California northward. Elsewhere little or no rain was received, the week being rainless, or with amounts too small to measure, over most sections of the country.

There was an excess of cloudiness in the more southeastern districts and along the north Pacific coast, but the amount of sunshine was unusually large in most other sections, particularly in the southern Lake region, the lower Ohio, and the central and lower Mississippi Valleys where 90% to 100% of the possible amount of sunshine was received.

Average October Weather.

The figures in the last two columns of the table on this page show the normal temperature and precipitation for the month of October at the various Weather Bureau stations throughout the country. There is a rather pronounced decrease in temperature during this month, except in southern Florida and along the immediate Pacific coast. The normal October temperature is 10° to 15° lower than that for September in most sections of the country, the most pronounced reductions being in the northern Great Plains States and the more elevated western districts. East of the Rocky Mountains, the October normals range as a rule from slightly less than 45° along the northern border of the country to about 70° near the Gulf coast. On the average, killing frosts occur by the last of October as far south as the northern portions of North Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi, and the central portions of Arkansas and Oklahoma.

East of the Rocky Mountains October rainfall as a rule is considerably less than for the months immediately preceding, the most noteworthy diminution from September to October occurring in the middle and upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, the Great Plains region, and along the central and east Gulf coast. From the Rocky Mountains westward, rainfall during October does not as a rule differ materially from that of September, except that rains usually become more frequent and extensive in the Pacific Coast States. The average for the month is as much as 10 ins. at points along the coast of Washington. East of the Rocky Mountains little snow usually occurs during this month, but in the higher elevations of the Western States, the amounts are sometimes heavy, more than 7 ft. having been known to fall at Summit, Calif., in October.

WEEKLY GRAIN MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 315.)

of corn in Chicago totaled 4,511,000 bus. with 31,000 bus. afloat.

Although the demand for oats was somewhat limited, prices remained fairly firm throughout the week. No. 3 White oats at Chicago ranged 39¢–40¢. Local elevators absorbed most of the offerings but small distributing agencies took a few cars. Receipts were 896 cars. Cereal interests which had been extensive buyers in recent weeks were practically out of the market except for a few cars of the highest grades. Receipts at other markets were as follows: St. Louis 256 cars, Minneapolis 367, Kansas City 65, and Cincinnati 28.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—OCTOBER NORMALS.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Oct. 3. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Oct. 3. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Oct. 3. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Oct. 3. Departure from normal.	October normals. Temperature.	October normals. Precipitation.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	°	Ins.
GULF STATES.						
Jacksonville	74	0	4.0	+2.2	70	5.1
Miami	80	0	2.7	+0.5	78	10.5
Key West	82	+1	1.4	0	79	5.4
Tampa	78	+1	1.9	+0.9	74	3.0
Pensacola	76	+1	1.5	−0.2	70	4.1
Mobile	76	+1	0.4	−0.7	69	3.2
Montgomery	74	+2	0.1	−0.5	66	2.4
Anniston	74	+6	0	−0.7	62	2.3
Birmingham	76	+6	T.	−0.7	64	2.3
Meridian	74	+5	T.	−0.8	63	2.7
Vicksburg	76	+4	T.	−0.7	67	2.8
New Orleans	78	+2	0.4	−0.6	71	2.9
Shreveport	76	+4	0	−0.6	66	3.2
Little Rock	74	+4	0	−0.7	64	2.6
Fort Smith	74	+6	T.	−0.8	62	2.8
Bentonville	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	2.8
Oklahoma	74	+6	0.5	+0.2	61	1.8
Abilene	74	+4	T.	−0.6	64	2.3
Fort Worth	78	+6	0.1	−0.6	66	2.5
Dallas	78	.....	0.5	.....	.....	.....
Palestine	76	+5	0.1	−0.6	66	3.6
Taylor	76	+3	T.	−0.6	68	2.6
Houston	76	.....	T.	.....	.....	.....
Galveston	78	+1	0	−0.8	72	4.2
Corpus Christi	80	+4	0.7	0	73	2.0
San Antonio	78	+4	0	−0.5	69	1.5
Del Rio	76	+1	0	−0.5	70	2.0
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	74	+6	0	−0.8	62	2.7
Nashville	72	+5	T.	−0.7	60	2.5
Chattanooga	70	+3	0	−0.7	61	2.8
Knoxville	70	+4	0	−0.6	60	2.6
Lexington	72	+9	T.	−0.6	56	2.2
Louisville	72	+7	0	−0.8	58	2.6
Evansville	74	+9	0	−0.8	58	3.1
Indianapolis	70	+8	0	−0.9	55	2.8
Cincinnati	68	+6	0	−0.6	56	2.3
Dayton	68	+6	0.1	−0.6	54	2.4
Columbus	68	+7	0	−0.8	54	2.4
Parkersburg	66	+5	0	−0.6	55	2.4
Elkins	62	+4	0	−0.7	51	2.4
Pittsburgh	64	+2	0	−0.5	56	2.4
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	62	+8	0	−0.7	47	3.3
Syracuse	64	+7	0	−0.6	51	3.2
Oswego	62	+5	0	−0.7	51	3.3
Buffalo	66	+8	0	−0.8	52	3.5
Erie	64	+5	0	−0.8	53	3.8
Cleveland	64	+4	0	−0.7	53	2.7
Toledo	68	+8	T.	−0.6	53	2.3
Detroit	68	+10	0.1	−0.6	52	2.4
Saginaw	64	+9	T.	−0.8	49	2.8
Alpena	64	+11	T.	−0.9	47	3.4
Grand Rapids	66	+9	T.	−0.7	50	2.5
Chicago	68	+6	0	−0.7	55	2.6
Fort Wayne	66	.....	0	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	68	+10	T.	−0.7	51	2.4
Green Bay	66	+12	T.	−0.6	47	2.4
Escanaba	62	+10	T.	−0.8	45	3.1
Ludington	62	.....	T.	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	64	+14	T.	−0.6	43	3.3
Marquette	68	+15	T.	−0.8	46	3.2
Duluth	64	+14	0.1	−0.7	44	2.7
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	66	+10	0.2	−0.4	49	2.3
La Crosse	64	+7	0.3	−0.4	50	2.5
Madison	66	+8	0	−0.7	50	2.4
Charles City	66	+10	0.2	−0.4	48	2.0
Dubuque	66	+7	T.	−0.8	52	2.7
Davenport	68	+7	T.	−0.7	54	2.4
Des Moines	68	+8	T.	−0.7	53	2.7
Keokuk	68	+6	0	−0.8	55	2.5
Peoria	68	+9	0	−0.9	52	2.6
Terre Haute	70	.....	T.	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Ill.	68	+ 7	0	−1.1	55	2.6
Hannibal	74	+11	0	−0.6	56	1.6
St. Louis	72	+6	0	−0.8	58	2.4
Cairo	72	+5	0	−0.8	60	2.6
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	54	+3	2.9	+1.2	50	8.0
Seattle	56	+1	0.4	−0.2	51	2.9
North Head	54	−1	1.5	+0.8	53	3.9
Portland, Oreg.	58	0	0.9	+0.2	54	3.7
Roseburg	58	−1	1.6	+1.2	54	2.6
Eureka	54	0	0.7	+0.2	53	2.6
Red Bluff	68	−1	1.1	+0.8	64	1.6
Sacramento	68	+1	T.	−0.2	63	1.0
San Francisco	62	+1	1.4	+1.2	60	1.3
Fresno	70	0	T.	−0.2	65	0.7
San Luis Obispo	64	+4	T.	−0.2	59	1.3
Los Angeles	72	+5	0	−0.1	65	0.8
San Diego	68	+3	0	−0.1	63	0.5

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Oct. 3. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Oct. 3. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Oct. 3. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Oct. 3. Departure from normal.	October normals. Temperature.	October normals. Precipitation.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	°	Ins.
ATLANTIC COAST.						
Eastport	52	0	T.	−0.6	48	3.8
Portland, Me.	60	+4	0	−0.7	50	3.7
Burlington	66	+12	0	−0.7	47	3.2
Northfield	58	+8	T.	−0.5	44	2.5
Concord	60	+5	T.	−0.7	50	3.2
Boston	66	+7	0	−0.6	54	3.9
Nantucket	62	+3	0	−0.7	54	3.4
New Haven	64	+5	0	−0.7	53	3.9
Albany	62	+4	0	−0.7	52	3.0
Ithaca	66	+9	0	−0.7	51	3.2
Binghamton	62	+7	0	−0.7	49	3.1
New York	66	+4	0	−0.6	56	3.7
Scranton	64	+6	0	−0.6	51	2.9
Harrisburg	64	+4	0	−0.6	54	3.0
Philadelphia	68	+5	0	−0.6	56	3.1
Trenton	64	+2	0	−0.8	56	3.4
Atlantic City	64	+1	0	−0.5	57	3.3
Baltimore	66	+2	0	−0.6	58	3.0
Washington	65	+2	0	−0.6	57	3.1
Norfolk	70	+3	0	−0.8	61	3.9
Richmond	66	0	0	−0.6	60	3.3
Lynchburg	64	0	0.1	−0.8	58	3.4
Wytheville	60	+1	T.	−0.8	54	3.1
Asheville	62	+1	T.	−0.6	55	2.9
Charlotte	68	+1	0	−0.5	62	3.2
Raleigh	68	+2	0	−0.7	60	3.5
Hatteras	70	−1	0	−1.3	66	6.0
Wilmington	70	+1	0	−1.0	63	3.7
Charleston	72	−1	0.2	−0.6	68	3.9
Greenville	70	.....	0	.....	.....	.....
Columbia, S. C.	72	+2	0	−0.5	64	2.8
Augusta	74	+3	0	−0.6	65	2.3
Atlanta	70	+1	0	−0.7	63	2.3
Macon	72	+3	0	−0.6	64	2.1
Savannah	72	−1	T.	−1.0	68	3.6
Thomasville	74	+1	0.2	−0.7	68	3.5
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Miles City	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	0.8
Havre	64	+13	0	−0.2	44	0.5
Kalispell	54	+5	T.	−0.3	42	1.2
Helena	58	+7	0	−0.2	45	0.8
Yellowstone Park	50	+2	0	−0.3	42	1.1
Sheridan	58	+7	T.	.....	45	.....
Lander	60	+11	T.	−0.4	42	1.0
Cheyenne	58	+6	T.	−0.1	45	0.7
Grand Junction	66	+6	0.2	0	53	0.9
Denver	64	+6	T.	−0.1	51	1.0
Pueblo	66	+7	0	−0.2	52	0.7
Amarillo	70	+7	0.6	+0.1	56	1.7
El Paso	74	+6	T.	−0.4	62	1.0
Roswell	68	+2	0	−0.5	60	1.5
Santa Fe	60	+4	0	−0.4	50	1.1
Flagstaff	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	1.9
Phoenix	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	0.4
Yuma	82	+3	T.	−0.1	73	0.2
Independence	66	+1	T.	0	59	0.3
Tonopah	60	+3	0	−0.2	52	0.8
Modena	60	+4	0	−0.2	50	0.8
Salt Lake City	66	+8	0	−0.3	52	1.4
Reno	58	+3	0.1	0	50	0.4
Winnemucca	54	−1	T.	−0.1	49	0.5
Pocatello	62	+7	0	−0.3	48	1.0
Boise	54	−2	T.	−0.1	51	1.3
Lewiston	60	+2	0.3	+0.1	52	1.2
Baker	52	0	0.1	−0.1	46	0.9
Walla Walla	60	0	0.4	+0.1	54	1.5
Spokane	56	+3	0.2	−0.1	47	1.5
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	70	+7	0.1	−0.6	57	2.8
Columbia, Mo.	70	+7	0	−0.6	55	2.4
Kansas City	70	+8	T.	−0.6	56	2.2
St. Joseph	68	.....	0.4	.....	.....	.....
Topeka	70	+7	0.1	−0.6	56	1.9
Iola	68	+4	1.0	+0.5	57	2.3
Wichita	70	+5	0.4	0	59	2.3
Dodge City	68	+6	0.1	−0.3	55	1.4
Concordia	70	+8	0.1	−0.3	55	2.0
North Platte	68	+12	T.	−0.2	50	1.2
Lincoln	72	+12	0.4	−0.1	53	1.8
Omaha	70	+9	0.3	−0.4	54	2.4
Sioux City	68	+9	T.	−0.4	51	1.8
Valentine	66	+10	T.	−0.3	48	1.3
Rapid City	62	+9	T.	−0.2	47	1.1
Pierre	68	+10	0	−0.2	50	0.8
Huron	68	+12	T.	−0.3	48	1.3
Moorhead	66	+13	T.	−0.5	44	2.1
Devils Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1.2
Bismarck	66	+14	T.	−0.2	45	1.0
Williston	62	+9	T.	−0.3	43	0.8

NOTE.—T. indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., OCTOBER 3, 1922.

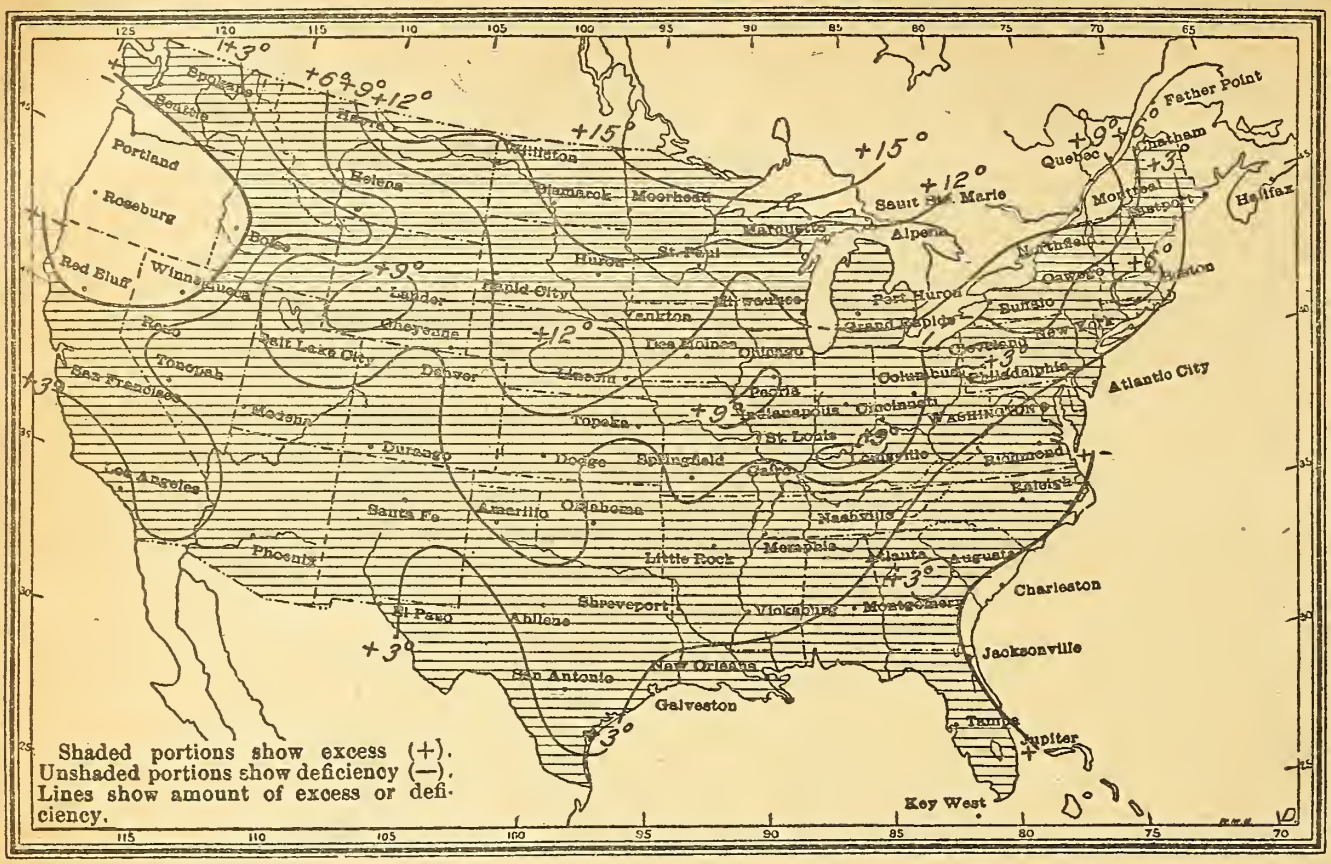


CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., OCTOBER 3, 1922.

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